FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 135 *15 July 1981*

ARGENTINA

Viola Visits CNEA Headquarters, Hears Report B 1
On Need To Maintain Leadership B 1
Army Official Comments on U.S. Relations B 2
Finance Minister Sigaut on Economic Issues B 2
Political Parties To Hold Meeting Next Week B 3
Briefs: Treasury Deficit; Haitian Ambassador B 3

BOLIVIA

Unit Commanders Reportedly Support Garcia Meza C 1
UN Drug Officials Meet President Garcia Meza C 1
Rolon Terms EEC Official's Remark 'Impertinent' C 2
Finance Minister Discusses Economic Plans C 2

COLOMBIA

Defense Minister Reports Guerrilla Resurgence F 1
Briefs: Relations With Gabon F 1

PERU

PCP Secretary General Jorge del Prado Interviewed [MARKA 11 Jun] J 1
United Left's Leader Barrantes Lingan Interviewed [OIGA 29 Jun] J 5
PRC Embassy in Lima Attacked With Bombs J 10
USSR Envoy Warns Parliamentarians About Arms Race J 10

URUGUAY

Government Allows Meetings of Political Parties K 1
National Party Faction Issues Communique on Future K 1
Central Bank Issues Foreign Debt Figures K 2
Egypt's Butrus Ghali Arrives for 3-Day Visit K 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Government Action in Currency Issue Criticized P 1
President Carazo Speaks to Nation on Currency Decision P 1

EL SALVADOR

FMLN Commemorates Revolutionary Anniversaries [Radio Venceremos] P 4
CCE Urges Prompt Promulgation of Law on Parties P 5
Duarte Urges All To Take Part P 5
Junta Issues Provisional Law P 6
Political Parties Recognized P 7
Venceremos Denies Reports of Pastora Interview P 7

Venceremos Comments on CIA 'Meddling' in Area P 8
Background Provided on Leftist Arrested in U.S. P 8
Reportage on Army, Guerrilla Combat Actions P 9
COPREFA on Guerrillas P 9
Harassment in San Salvador P 9
U.S. Embassy Area Searched [EL DIARIO DE HOY 11 Jul] P 9
Leader of '72 Coup, Wife Slain P 10
Peasant Massacre in North [EL DIARIO DE HOY 11 Jul] P 10
Anastasio Aquino Front Report [Radio Venceremos] P 11
Operation Ends in 'Success' P 11
La Zorra Occupied Temporarily P 12
Archbishop Rivera y Damas Condemns Murders P 12
Priest Denies Links to 28 February People's Leagues [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 8 Jul] P 13

GUATEMALA

Lucas Garcia on Campaign Against Guerrillas P 13
PR Dissident Alejos Decries Alliance With MLN P 14
40 Soldiers Killed in Clash With Rebel Forces P 15
Honduran Minister Reasserts Right To Impose Tax P 15

HONDURAS

Nicaragua To Return Two Alleged Spys This Week P 15
FUL Specifies Which Two Leaders Have Authority P 15

NICARAGUA

Commander Pastora Discharged From Sandinist Army P 16
Conjecture on Commanders' Resignations Criticized P 16
EPS Denies ACAN Report on Clash With Hondurans P 17
Clash in Murra Area P 18
Reserve Battalion 50-83 Leaves for Northern Area [BARRICADA 3 Jul] P 18
Battalion 82-21 Called, 2 More Reported P 18
Sumu Indian Association Supports Revolution [BARRICADA 4 Jul] P 19
Efforts Made for Return of Boat From El Salvador P 19
U.S. Ambassador's Departure, Replacement Discussed [EL NUEVO DIARIO 2 Jul] P 20

CUBA

U.S. Training of Antigovernment Cubans Scored Q 1
Failure of U.S. Aims at Nassau Meeting Cited Q 1
Teachers Begin Returning From Nicaragua Q 1
Nicaraguan Ambassador Denounces Reactionaries Q 2
Foreign Minister Greets Kampuchea's Hun Sen Q 2
Briefs: GDR-Cuba Shipping Line Q 2

CARIBBEAN

ANTIGUA-BARBUDA

Government To Tighten Security Upon Independence S 1

BARBADOS

Briefs: Consul-General in Toronto S 1

GRENADA

Bishop Warns Counterrevolutionary, CIA Elements S 1
Prime Minister Talks of U.S. Destabilization S 2
New Jewel Movement Answers U.S. Congressman Nelson S 3
Government Seeks Extradition of Cyrus, Herry S 4
Cuban Physicians End 2-Year Term of Service S 4

MONSERRAT

Warning Against Travel to Dengue-Infested Islands S 4

OTHER COUNTRIES

SURINAME

Foreign Minister Cancels Visit to Georgetown V 1

VIOLA VISITS CNEA HEADQUARTERS, HEARS REPORT

PY141658 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1502 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Jul (NA)--The chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, gave a verbal report today to President Roberto Viola on the Argentine nuclear plan.

Viola's visit to CNEA headquarters is considered as a ratification of the government's decision to continue with the nuclear program that has been outlined.

Moreover, on 15 June the president and members of his cabinet will attend the ceremony in which the cornerstone of the Atucha II nuclear plant will be set in place, thus beginning work on this plant.

The chief of state and some of his close advisers visited CNEA headquarters at 1215 to be informed about the current state of and the prospects for the nuclear program. Castro Madero described the visit as "very important."

After inspecting CNEA installations, Viola listened to Castro Madero's report, with additional information being provided by other experts.

Regarding the progress of the Argentine program, Castro Madero, in statements to Radio Rivadavia, referred to the progress of the agreements with the National Nuclear Energy Commission [CNEN] of Brazil which, he asserted, are progressing "normally and in accordance with what has been planned."

Castro Madero said that the agreements with Brazil "are very well correlated and of mutual benefit," and he asserted that "the advantages that Argentina has in the nuclear sector are maintained" within that framework.

Moreover, the CNEA chairman recalled that in June the board of governors of the countries that exploit nuclear energy had "unanimously approved the Argentine nuclear plan," which he indicated, has allowed us to"overcome every type of difficulty."

In this respect, he recalled that the board of governors had previously placed some obstacles in the way of the program, when the transfer of nuclear energy to Argentina was analyzed, due to the fact that "the safeguard agreement" that was to have covered the transfer of technology "could not be approved."

On Need To Maintain Leadership

PY141307 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2315 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jul (NA)--Today President Roberto Viola reasserted the Argentine purpose of continuing as the Latin American leader in the nuclear field by stating that "it is an objective we cannot renounce by any means" since doing so "would be suicide."

The president made these statements in a brief meeting with the press at the end of a conference at the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] with its chairman Carlos Castro Madero on the Argentine nuclear program.

Viola stated that "many years of effort have resulted in the current Argentine level in nuclear energy and to abandon that policy would be suicide."

The president asserted that "maintaining leadership in Latin America in the nuclear field is an objective which we cannot renounce by any means."

Viola stated his satisfaction over Castro Madero's conference "regarding that policy." The president attended the conference accompanied by other authorities such as Planning Secretary Jose Miret. Castro Madero, in turn, was assisted by CNEA technicians.

The CNEA conference started at noon and lasted until the early afternoon.

ARMY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON U.S. RELATIONS

PY141307 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0050 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 13 Jul (NA)--Army chief of the General Staff, Gen Jose Antonio Vaquero, stated today that "the traditional ties between Argentina and the United States in the political, cultural and historical fields have been strengthened by the common concern caused by the gradual loss of the preferential market which has up to now characterized relations between sovereign nations."

He added that "dialogue, comprehension, understanding, reciprocity and unity are being thrust on a world in which ideologies which are foreign to our national existence try to impose their hegemony, on a time in which deliberate efforts are made to disturb minds in search of obscure objectives, on a historical situation in which confusion at times confronts our friends and does not allow them a clear vision of the dangers which are menacing us."

He also indicated tht "our nations, which had become independent under similar circumstances and are motivated by the same ideals, today identify with each other in their effort so that a better world, protected by our lord, will be the fruit and heritage of tomorrow."

General Vaquero made these remarks on decorating U.S. military attache, Col Alexander Ronald MacDonald with the Grand Order of May for military merit, marking the end of his tour in the country.

FINANCE MINISTER SIGAUT ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

PY142207 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2325 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Jul (TELAM)--Economy and Finance Minister Lorenzo Sigaut confirmed that the govenment's final purpose is to unify and liberate the financial and commercial exchange markets, and he ratified the amendment of the law on financial organizations.

The minister talked to reporters after administering the oath of office to Enrique Nicolas Ruiz Guinazu and Lorenzo Raggio, president and vice president of the Argentine Bank of the Nation, respectively.

After the short ceremony, the minister entered into an open dialogue with the press.

He stressed that the adopted course of action is being strengthened through regulations that will turn into sectorial measures.

When asked by a reporter whether he would in this way be denying the existence of a new economic plan or the implementation of new measures to develop the current plan, Sigaut said: "Changes are being studied according to present needs. Actually, we are working, we are permanently studying all problems and we will give answers to each sector."

He made the same statement regarding a so-called remedial fund for business, and then he answered questions about an amendment to the law on financial organizations.

He said that such an amendment was being studied, although it did not involve the essential parts of this law but merely collateral aspects.

Finally, the minister answered a question regarding speculations by the press concerning the eventual variation of contribution percentages to financial and commercial exchange markets.

Sigaut said that "those percentages will not change" and he revealed that the government's final idea is the reunification and liberation of those markets, but the implementation date for this measure has not been established yet, nor will it be set in the near future.

POLITICAL PARTIES TO HOLD MEETING NEXT WEEK

PY150312 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0056 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (NA)--Representatives of the political parties grouped in the recently formed "National Accord" [Convocatoria Nacional] will meet next Tuesday to consider invitations which they will extend to other political groups and to representatives of workers and businessmen.

At the end of the meeting held today Radical, Justicialist, Developmentialist, Christian Democrat and Intransigent Party leaders were informed that each group will designate three representatives for this meeting on Tuesday, and they will form the "Commission of 15."

The following participated today:

Nestor Carrasco, Herminio Iglesias, Rosaura Isla, Delia Chantola de Ameztoy and Ruben Sarboli (Justicialists); Carlos Contin, Juan Trilla, Raul Alfonsing, Juan Carlos Pugliese and Antonio Troccoli (Radicals); Americo Garcia, Francisco Aguirre, Marcos Merchensky, Luis Carballo, Carlos Zaffore and Jose Gimenez Rebora (members of the Integration and Development Movement); Juan Manes, Raul Rabanaque Caballero, Rafael Marino, Marcelo Arebolaza, Mariano Lorences, Miguel Monserrat and Faviz Sago (Intransigents); and Nestor Vicente, Carlos Auyero, Jorge Gualco, Hugo Consa, Martin Dip, Basilio Serrano, and Atilio Aranouni (Christian Democrats).

BRIEFS

TREASURY DEFICIT--(NA)--The treasury deficit rose 158 percent during the first 5 months of this year, compared with the same period last year, totalling 5.6 trillion pesos. Treasury income rose 70 percent during the period, while outlays rose 95 percent, the deficit being financed with foreign loans and by the Central Bank. Income was 9.6 billion pesos and outlays 15.2 billion for the period. The provinces received 1.3 trillion pesos from the national treasury during the period, and state companies 843 million pesos. Ferrocarriles Argentinos received 457 billion pesos, Elma 102 billion pesos, Encotel and Hierro Patagonico 91 billion pesos each. The three state television channels received nearly 7 billion pesos from the treasury during the period. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 7 Jul 81 p 11 PY]

HAITIAN AMBASSADOR--Newly appointed Haitian ambassador to Argentina, Yves Francois, presented his credentials today to President Roberto Viola. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Jul 81 PY]

UNIT COMMANDERS REPORTEDLY SUPPORT GARCIA MEZA

FY150217 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 14 Jul (AFP)--Today Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, commander in chief of the Bolivian Army, in Cochabamba announced that the meeting of the junta of commanders of the three armed forces branches which will decide whether Garcia Meza will stay on as president of the nation or not will take place in the next few hours.

Torrelio Villa made this statement at the end of a meeting of commanders of small and large army units, the majority of whom reportedly expressed support for the current chief of state.

Garcia Meza announced that he will stay on as president during a rally supporting his regime which took place in La Paz on Friday.

UN DRUG OFFICIALS MEET PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA

FY111426 Paris AFP in Spanish 0325 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 10 Jul (AFP)--Two UN representatives met with President Luis Garcia Meza today to coordinate the struggle against drug traffic in this country.

Carlos Cagliotti and Mario Mercader said after the meeting that the United Nations has a special interest in cooperating with Bolivia in this struggle.

They explained that the UN commission has been in Bolivia for 7 days and that it is getting familiar with the suppression measures and the institutional and social framework in which the struggle against drug traffic is being carried out.

Cagliotti indicated that priority will be given to social programs, particularly programs linked to the agricultural sector. He added that the United Nations has provided aid to Bolivia in the economic field, but that unfortunately this aid is never sufficient.

Col Arturo Doria Medina, president of the National Council for Struggle Against Drug Traffic, said that the drug traffickers are now resorting to measures to discredit the members of the council with the purpose of continuing their illegal activities.

The council announced that the antidrug operations will continue across the nation, that installations will be confiscated and that any individual, whether citizen or foreigner, who is directly or indirectly involved in drug trafficking will be arrested.

It also proposes the control of marketing and production of coca leaves through special offices and the reorganization of the agricultural production areas.

It also emphasizes the need to find substitutes for coca cultivation and the urgency for international organizations to cooperate and submit solutions to erradicate drug addiction and cocaine trafficking.

In conclusion, it suggests the strict application of international treaties on this matter and the need to appropriately coordinate the duties of the National Council for Struggle Against Drug Traffic and the United Nations.

ROLON TERMS EEC OFFICIAL'S REMARK 'IMPERTINENT'

PY100238 Paris AFP in Spanish 0048 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 9 Jul (AFP)--Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya today regarded as an intolerable inference the announcement made by officials of the European Economic Community (EEC) that this organization will not sign any agreement with the Andean Pact until considerable changes take place in Bolivia.

The statement was made by Michael Cendrowiz, the main administrator of the Generalized Principal Tariff Service (TPG) of the EEC Foreign Relations Directorate, at a meeting held yesterday in Bogota, Colombia, with officials of the Cartagena Accord.

For his part, Rolon Anaya said that Cendrowicz's statement was simply impertinent, unauthorizedand contrary to the universal principle of respect for each people's right to self-determination and national sovereignty.

He said: Once again the neocolonialist, hegemonic world power centers--which are responsible for the poverty prevailing in the Third World, for the instability and the difficulties which are standing in the way of the democratic institutionalization they are hypocritically demanding--are seeking to impose their conditions.

He added that the statement was even more impertinent because it was made by low-level bureaucrats and officials who have forgotten that only Bolivians can solve their own problems.

Noting that Bolivia is not a colony, that it has adopted the motto "integration, yes; intervention, no;" Rolon Anaya announced that he had sent a telegram to his Colombian counterpart, Alfonso Barrera, to thank him for having defended the Bolivian rights in a statement he made recently in his country.

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PLANS

PY141229 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1722 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 13 Jul (TELAM)--During an interview granted to the La Paz newspaper HOY, the Bolivian Finance Minister Jorge Tamayo Ramos stated that no international organization can question the validity of a government since it does not have the power to do so.

The minister made these statements when he was asked his opinion on the attitude of some international organizations which have termed the current Bolivian regime an unfit interlocutor.

Tamayo Ramos stated that the fact that the United States has not recognized the national government will not hamper the development programs because there are alternatives which will allow them to be carried out with dignity.

In referring to the economic recovery he stated that it was possible within a short term if the government plans are implemented adequately. He maintained that it is the intention of those plans to curb inflation by supporting the development of a coherent and sound austerity policy within the public and private sectors.

DEFENSE MINISTER REPORTS GUERRILLA RESURGENCE

PA140310 Paris AFP in Spanish 1849 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Bogota, 13 Jul (AFP)--A resurgence of the communist guerrillas which left nine military and two subversives dead was reported here today by Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva.

The officer told AFP that today the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] ambushed a military patrol in the northeastern jungles of the country, killing two officers and seven soldiers.

The ambush occurred near the township of Santa Ana, jurisdiction of San Vicente del Caguan municipality, in the jungle region of Caqueta which is infested with mosquitos and other plagues.

According to the report, the guerrillas, who numbered 50, waited behind the trees and surprised the military patrol with machinegun and rifle fire.

Two officers and seven soldiers died in the ambush. Four noncommissioned officers and one soldiers were seriously wounded. Nevertheless, the guerrilla attack was repulsed.

Minutes after the guerrillas fled, another reconnaissance patrol which had learned of the attack, caught up with the guerrillas after pursuing them several kilometers into the jungle.

In this second clash, the guerrillas lost 12 men. The rest scattered, leaving behind firearms, ammunition and grenades which were seized by the military officials.

Speaking to AFP today, Minister Camacho Leyva said that the ambush "is a communist guerrilla resurgence." After deploring the death of the nine military men, he announced that "we will continue our struggle against subversion."

"The guerrillas have made a poor, a very poor response to the government's amnesty offer, the defense minister noted. He added that the first deadline for the rebels to lay down their arms will expire on 22 July.

"The guerrillas do not want to understand that we want peace for Colombia. I tell them that either they submit to us (the army) or we will subdue them with the law," Camacho Leyva noted.

He said that the army will not let up in the antiguerrilla struggle and said that "we will continue our efforts to dominate them, even if it is within their own field of action."

The minister noted that "the government gave them an opportunity to surrender and contribute to the pacification of Colombia, but with ambushes like today's they are showing that they do not want to cooperate toward national peace."

The military operations against the FARC continued today in the Caqueta jungle. They are led by Brig Gen Jose Gonzalez, commander of the 9th Army Brigade which controls this remote Colombian region.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH GABON--Bogota--The Colombian Foreign Ministry today announced that the government has decided to establish diplomatic relations with the Republic of Gabon. A Foreign Ministry communique explained that relations are being established at the embassy level. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 13 Jul 81 PA]

PCP SECRETARY GENERAL JORGE DEL PRADO INTERVIEWED

PY110108 Lima MARKA in Spanish 11 Jun 81 pp 18, 20, 21

[Text of undated interview with Senator Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party, PCP, presumably in Lima]

[Text] MARKA: Do you consider that, given its representativity and its actions, the present leftist bloc is adequately representing the popular movement?

Jorge del Prado: If we consider its representativity only, I would say yes. Our bloc is made up of the secretaries general and top leaders of the United Left Party. As for our qualities as speakers, one cannot expect us to excel since the left in general, especially the PCP, has not developed those qualifications due to its having to cope with persecution and living underground. Yet our past has allowed us to prepare for action with the masses and to lead the popular struggle.

MARKA: Do you consider that the United Left [IU] is united in Congress?

Jorge del Prado: The dynamics of the class struggle force us to unite. The government's reactionary offensive forces us to act in a coordinated manner. One could say, and even the right admits this, that there is a leftist bloc. There is now a degree of understanding and coordination which did not exist before.

MARKA: In your opinion, does the IU function better outside Congress?

Jorge del Prado: Yes, it functions better at the union level. The IU parties are closely linked to the dynamics of the union movement and in this sector we have decision-making power, not the majority. When I say we, I do not mean a given party but the entire left. Furthermore, the class struggle is better understood at the level of union organizations.

MARKA: In an interview with MARKA, Senator Bernales noted that there was little coordination among leftist congressmen and their parties and that, in many cases, they made proposals without the support of their parties. What is your opinion about this situation? Does this also happen in your party?

Jorge del Prado: To a certain extent, yes. I think that evaluation, especially its sense of self-criticism, is correct. As for the PCP, we do not have adequate support, especially an infrastructure of experts for advisory services. We do not have qualified teams to work on all the subjects which have been raised in perspective. There is a small team that has been working with us, although not to the extent we would like. Yet, regarding proposals concerning the working class, every PCP initiative against the government's antiunion policy has been consulted with union leaders working within the General Confederation of Workers of Peru (CGTP) or in other organizations.

MARKA: Is there coordination among those teams that support the PCP and those that support the People's Democratic Unity or the Union of the Revolutionary Left?

Jorge del Prado: That is a temporary weakness which will be overcome if hegemonic trends are abandoned. I believe we have to look seriously into that problem because we can see how an antiunion, antipeasant policy is being implemented, in the face of which we must act in a coordinated manner. At this time we must act at a higher technical level than in the past since the development of the class struggle has also incorporated technical and scientific advancements made at the international level, which makes the support of specialists indispensable.

MARKA: But the public, which is not aware of those proposals, believes that the leftist bloc is not active and that it is more devoted to outside tasks, thus neglecting its congressional duties.

Jorge del Prado: The reason the public is not aware of these things is because the official or semiofficial press has sidestepped our initiatives; even the CONGRESSIONAL GAZETTE, which must be released to be press, is not being published; and EL PERUANO, which is controlled by the government, discriminates against the left. Even so, we must admit through self-criticism that we lack coordination for disseminating our initiatives.

MARKA: Do you mean that the leftist press does not coordinate its actions with the leftist congressmen either?

Jorge del Prado: Of course. I believe it would be necessary to set up a press office which would be at the service of all leftist congressmen. Furthermore, and let me speak frankly, EL DIARIO DE MARKA, which has an important role in every aspect, does not treat every leftist equally. If you analyze the information carried by EL DIARIO you will find that while some congressmen receive much publicity, the initiatives and proposals of certain parties are ignored.

MARKA: Could you frankly tell me which are the privileged parties?

Jorge del Prado: Well, I believe the UDP positions and initiatives receive more publicity than others except for the case of [Senator Enrique] Bernales, whose actions in Congress speak for themselves. As for my experience, I have made speeches in the name of the leftist bloc in the Senate which have not been carried by EL DIARIO. This has not only happened with EL DIARIO since EL RESUMEN SEMANAL DE DESCO, for instance, also indulges in that discriminatory practice and prejudice against the PCP that still prevails in some leftist sectors.

MARKA: Don't you think that, apart from the mutual prejudices, the lack of coordination among leftist press organizations and congressional activities is widening the gap between the leadership and the ranks? Don't you think that it is urgently necessary to coordinate these activities?

Jorge del Prado: Yes, I think so. But I have the impression that factionalism still prevails among press organizations since they have not only failed to support the leftist congressional bloc but they have been fighting among themselves. Hence, if they cannot coordinate among themselves, they could hardly coordinate with congressmen.

MARKA: In a recent interview with MARKA, Senator [Edmundo] Murrugarra [UDP] said that the activities of the leftist congressmen was limited due to their emphasizing the economy. What do you think about this assertion?

Jorge del Prado: I do not think it is quite accurate. It is true that the economy is being emphasized, but only because of its dynamics which have an impact on the proposals of the leftist bloc regarding the government's economic policy and social conflicts stemming from it. Economic speeches cannot be avoided. We cannot underestimate the struggle in the economic field just as we cannot give up our struggle against the repressive policy.

MARKA: Murrugara indicated that the basic problem rests on the lack of a government program.

Jorge del Prado: We must pay the greatest attention to that problem. I believe that it is not enough to have a program, that we have to go beyond that; we must act now; we must touch the strategy of the enemy which is being implemented through the government.

It is designed to defend and maintain the political power of imperialism and its allies and to make the country increasingly dependent on and controlled by multinational companies. It is a strategy which is designed to weaken the left and the people, to liquidate our gains and to divide us. Thus, if we are unable to recognize this we cannot attempt to define our key objectives. The problem rests on determining which gains we ought to defend to advance toward anti-imperialist objectives of social freedom and the struggle to promote socialism. I believe we need to do this.

MARKA: Do you believe the IU has strategic projections in this country? Can it be considered apt to take the reins of government and to exercise power?

Jorge del Prado: The way it is now it is certainly not apt. A first positive step was made during the municipal election. That occasion should have been taken to advance on the road of unity.

MARKA: A number of prominent leftists carrying weight on the national political scene have emerged in recent years. Do you believe in the emergence of a political generation in the Peruvian left and what is your opinion about this process?

Jorge del Prado: This is a very positive, very promising process for the Peruvian future which even has an innovation: It echoes Mariategui's ideas on the Peruvian reality and the revolution. In this regard I would like to commend this group of Peruvian leftists. We must note, however, their weakness stemming from their overestimation of technical work and research and from their underestimation of the work among the masses. I have heard many theories and analyses and I have noted a sharp inclination toward assessing labor movements; but I have seen little action among them.

MARKA: What is your opinion about the persistant debate among leftist sectors over the type of party that should guide the Peruvian revolution?

Jorge del Prado: To speak about that would be to engage in theories. Those of us who are marching toward socialism should move toward the same vanguard position. But who would represent that single party? We cannot yet talk about that.

MARKA: Victorious revolutions have adopted differing forms in this respect. For instance, the vanguard group in Nicaragua took the form of a broad national front of the masses, while in Russia it was the Bolshevik Party. Will it take either the form of a party of cadres or of masses in Peru?

Jorge del Prado: I believe that the most feasible process in our country is one similar to that of the Cuban and the Nicaraguan revolutions. As soon as the class struggle acquires greater momentum, we will create a single party.

MARKA: Should this party be made up of cadres, militants selected among the masses, or should it widely incorporate the masses who express their desire to participate?

Jorge del Prado: There are two levels of militants apart from the large mass which should ultimately support and actually supports the revolutionary process. I see no contradiction between a party of the masses and the need for that party to have cadres. The party must be of the masses to reach every one, but it must also have capable leaders who are closely linked to the masses: Hence, I see no contradiction.

MARKA: Militants are to be selected for the party to have leaders at all levels. Would this make it necessary to differentiate between the party and the masses?

Jorge del Prado: Look, there are parties of the masses where that contradiction does not exist. The French party, the Italian party and the Portuguese party are parties of the masses. We must all seek to achieve this. Not every militant has the ability to become a leader; his decision to join the party conveys his political consciousness. The party must not be a select group. Consciousness "by itself" leads the masses, in certain circumstances, to struggle for power. Yet consciousness must not be underestimated: It is essential for a party which is struggling for power.

MARKA: Going to another subject, what do you think of Senator Alva Orlandini's intention of forming a union leadership under the ruling party?

Jorge del Prado: That is merely a divisive, diversionist attempt at implementing the idea of class convergence and cooperation which Odria and all other dictatorial governments had experimented with. How could they believe that the Popular Action could lead the union movement under the present economic policy? It seems to me that Alva is trying to organize the corrupt union sectors and he has a dim future in this.

MARKA: Do you think the CGTP should continue within the Tripartite Commission?

Jorge del Prado: I think so, as long as it maintains its current position. The CGTP has not given up its struggle to demand the reinstatement of dismissed workers and has refused to discuss any other problem until this one is resolved. It is there waging an open struggle against representatives of employers and the government. I believe it should stay as long as it is ready to fight.

MARKA: Is the working class well represented at the Tripartite Commission?

Jorge del Prado: It should be better represented, in a more comprehensive way. Although the current labor representatives, the CGTP, have demanded that the National Public Entertainment Workers Union, the Mining Federation and other important union federations be represented on the Tripartite Commission, the government objects to their participation.

MARKA: What is your opinion about the participation on the Tripartite Commission of the Confederation of Workers of Peru and of the National Confederation of Workers?

Jorge del Prado: Although they do not truly represent the working class, their positions have thus far been in agreement with those of the CGTP. There have been no disagreements until now, but these two labor organizations are not at the level of the CGTP.

MARKA: There is a current issue on which your opinion should be breaking news. You attended a luncheon at Government Palace at noon today, summoned by President Belaunde to form a broad political pact. Has the president achieved his objectives?

Jorge del Prado: Belaunde has made progress in the perspective of convergence outlined in a six-point document designed to improve conditions in urban and rural areas and in areas surrounding the cities, to support those institutions which might share the declaration; to improve educational, cultural, and recreational activities; to take care of the city, to promote the people's participation and to condemn vandalism. As can be seen, these proposals made by the present are full of ambiguous, generic, euphemistic terms which, despite referring to real problems, are sidestepping the basic issue; that is, the government's economic policy which on the whole is resulting in increases in the cost of living.

We have all stated this opinion: First, we cannot sign the pact without consulting with our parties; second, we feel that the pact has only perfunctorily touched those problems affecting the people whose solution will demand a change in the economic policy; and third, acting against the government's proposal for convergence and dialogue are the attitudes and practices of some government officials, especially the recent communique issued by the Justice Ministry which attempts to create a climate of insecurity which undermines the dignity of the leftist parties and the people. In this respect, we stated that the government should first correct this type of behavior before proposing a pact of this nature.

MARKA: Do you believe the leftist congressmen would be willing to sign the declaration if the government canceled the Justice Ministry's communique and added a new point to the document to the effect of struggling jointly to preserve our people from famine and misery?

Jorge del Prado: In the first place, that possibility does not seem to be feasible to me because the president emphasized that it was not a matter of coping with the entire problem; that we would not touch the economic policy because we could not possibly reach an agreement; that we would only discuss those points on which we could agree in perspective. Furthermore, he did not give a satisfactory answer to our question about the position of the justice minister whom he attempted to excuse by reiterating his confidence in him. Thus I do not think a change will be introduced to that document. As it is now, the possibility of its being signed looks very difficult to me. I say if looks difficult because I have not yet consulted with my party nor have the other congressmen done it with their respective parties.

MARKA: What has the government gained through this convocation?

Jorge del Prado: It has obtained the unconditional support of the Popular Christian Party and the Aprista Party of Peru. Carranza Piedra and Priale were quite clear in this respect. This means that the government succeeded in concluding a convergence among the three parties. As for the left, I think that the positive thing is that of having committed the government to receive our proposals and to discuss them without a pact; we have also agreed to seek to promote understanding and dialogue as a rule, which does not mean that we should have to relinguish our independence.

MARKA: The point dealing with looking after the city presupposes a policy regarding street peddlers. Does the left have a clear policy with regard to peddlers?

Jorge del Prado: We do not have that yet but we will. What we are doing now is fighting to avoid their eviction, but the government seems to have won the first battle. It will now be more difficult to find solutions because the problem has become aggravated.

UNITED LEFT'S LEADER BARRANTES LINGAN INTERVIEWED

PY111903 Lima OIGA in Spanish 29 Jun 81 pp 28-32

[Summary of Uri ben Schmuel's interview with Alfonso Barrantes Lingan, leader of the United Left, IU, on 26 June; place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] On Wednesday, 1 July, you will meet with President Belaunde at Government Palace. What proposal will you make at that meeting?

[Answer] Well, for reasons of discipline I cannot reveal that to you since I am not authorized to do so. It will be a meeting of the IU National Executive Committee with the president of the republic. What I can tell you is that at that meeting, which will start at 1800, the IU Executive Committee will deliver to the president the IU position on the document submitted to the congressmen who attended the first meeting held at Government Palace.

We will also deliver to the president a very precise document on the IU position regarding the government's economic policy and other specific issues, hoping that if approved, our ideas will contribute to solving a few problems. We will also present to the president specific cases in which Decree Law No 046 (antiterrorist law) was applied, especially the most notorious case involving Carabayllo Councilman Isidoro Quiroz. Thirdly, we will reaffirm the IU position demanding respect for congressional immunity. As a matter of principle, we did not like the incident in which a Trotskyite deputy was involved and we would not like to see it happen again. We believe the policy must respect every congressman despite his positions, and in this respect we are advocates of congressional immunity. And, finally, we will convey to the president our criticism of the draft law designed to implement the right to strike which is now in the Chamber of Deputies.

[Question] What results do you expect to obtain from the meeting?

[Answer] Neither the president nor we harbor any illusions that our talks might be instrumental in solving all of the country's problems. The important thing is that this will be the first time in Peruvian history that a president of the republic will hold talks with leftist people, which historically means that in the country one can no longer dismiss the left, despite all its limitations, its deficiencies. The left is no longer a factor which one can just dismiss within the country's political dynamics. Although we have time and again said this, we would like to repeat it again: Talks are a civilized instrument through which we may seek to solve certain problems without us having to relinquish our principles and without our holding of talks with the government being interpreted as approval of the economic and political models in force in the country. Any agreement with any organization is welcome as long as they may serve to solve Peru's dramatic problems.

[Question] After the first meeting held by President Belaunde with congressmen, several leftist parties issued communiques stating that they will agree to signing a public pact if the government first makes some concessions, such as repealing the antiterrorist law or questioning foreign debt payments. Will you also submit conditions to the president for the IU to adhere the public pact he proposed?

[Answer] It is proper to clarify something here. It is not a question of concluding a pact. A pact sounds more like a compromise and I believe that neither the president nor we want to enter into a compromise. We are not notary publics who would believe that legalizing our signatures will be sufficient to solve the problem. When the president invited congressmen for the first time, he included representatives from the various parties, among them those of the left. Yet the invitation was not extended to the IU, neither as a National Executive Committee nor as a front of several leftist forces. Each of these groups has responded to the document delivered to them by the president. Until that moment, the IU had not participated in the talks. Later, the Socialist Revolutionary Party and the Communist Party, two parties which are part of the IU, asked for a meeting of the IU National Executive Committee in order to issue a declaration stating the IU position on the need to participate in the talks with the president. As a result of that meeting, the president issued a document and, after talking with me, he decided that he would meet with the IU Executive Committee on 1 July. Therefore, neither party has imposed conditions to the other. Let me repeat again that a dialogue is for us an instrument for seeking solutions to certain problems, and to impose conditions for holding talks would be undemocratic. Conditions may be raised in the course of the talks with regard to certain attitudes toward certain facts. We will talk in a civilized manner. The problem in this country is that the people are not used to holding talks and it seems peculiar to them to see a president talking with opposition sectors. Thus, they believe that to hold a dialogue means to conciliate.

[Question] Summing up, will you respond positively or negatively to the presidential proposal?

[Answer] Look, we are neither dialecticians nor metaphyciaisns. It is not a matter of fully accepting or rejecting it.

[Question] What comments could you make about the decree laws promulgated by the executive branch 2 weeks ago?

[Answer] When I told you that we are advocates of congressional immunity, I meant that we believe congressional immunity should not be limited to respecting each congressman as an individual, but respect for the Congress as an organization created by the constitution to make laws. This is why we consider that overwhelming eruption of decree laws as some sort of offense by the Executive Branch to its majority bloc in Congress, out of fear that the minority bloc might question some of them. I believe that these decree laws not only undermine the Congress but, above all, they are offensive to the majority bloc since they reveal that the government has no confidence in its congressmen despite the fact that they have a majority.

[Question] The left has persistently demanded the repeal of Decree Law No 46, that is, the antiterrorist law. In December 1974, due to attacks perpetrated on Generals Mercado, Arbulu and Tantalean, the government issued a decree law which established a 48-hour summary trial for terrorists in which they could be sentenced to death. Yet, reviewing the papers of that time one can see that many leftist organizations either issued communiques or made statements voicing support for that decree law. If they approved it then, why are they opposing it now?

[Answer] Every legal provision concerning criminal conduct must be incorporated into the penal code--this is in keeping with doctrinaire principles. Laws such as Decree Law No 46 and the one you mentioned are special, exceptional laws. Why do you say that no one opposed it at that time? In fact, several leftist sectors made statements...

[Question] Did you oppose it?

[Answer] I have provided legal counsel to people who were victims of that law. It was such a brutal law that the judges themselves hesitated to apply it. The law did not provide for release on bail and the mere possession of explosives was punishable with the death sentence...that is, it reflects the foolish belief some people have that through these laws they will be able to eradicate the ideas behind terrorist acts. The IU Executive Committee has adopted a position with regard to terrorism: We question the above decree law because it does not provide for the guarantees which any penal law should have. I am not against laws punishing terrorism as long as they are incorporated into the penal code. I cannot object to punishing the perpetrator of a crime which attacks either the property or the values on which a society is based.

[Question] Do you condemn terrorist acts?

[Answer] I condemn them. We are neither terrorists nor anarchists. We are followers of Mariategui. Terrorist acts reflect lack of confidence in the popular masses and in one's own capacity to organize the popular masses to implement a revolutionary process. This is why I am neither an anarchist nor a terrorist.

[Question] You are a follower of Mariategui, but you are also a Stalinist, if I am not mistaken. You said once that you were a Stalinist, right?

[Answer] I said that only to annoy my Trotskyite comrades. But I am, as Unamuno put it, a Mariateguist from the 16 angles, because being a Mariateguist is the genuine way of being a Marxist-Leninist in Latin America.

[Question] You were one of the few leftist representatives who admitted the possibility that the Shining Path might have committed the wave of terrorist attacks. Why do most leftist leaders attribute the attacks to rightwing paramilitary forces?

[Answer] I agree with them to a certain extent. In the left, we all know each other and we know the extent to which each group may consider terrorism as something good. We even admit that some Shining Path groups have been infiltrated by rightist people. Can you tell me who will profit from terrorist acts? The left? If we are being blamed every day for every terrorist attack, one must be really stupid to plant a bomb or a stick of dynamite at a school. A healthy leftist could not possibly commit such an insane act.

[Question] There are also insane leftists, right?

[Answer] Certainly, because after all a criminal is a sick man who, quoting Jimenez de Asua, should be sent to a hospital instead of a jail. But in the political field, as soon as a terrorist act is committed every newspaper points to "the left." Then we appear before the public as the perpetrators of those acts. And who wins with that? Those ultraright sectors who want a coup, who only seek to create a climate which, in view of the economic crisis, might be conducive to their brandishing a banner to disrupt the constitutional process.

[Question] In several parts of the country the police have captured people who had in their possession firearms, dynamite, subversive propaganda, manuals for making Molotov cocktails or for blowing up a bridge or a vehicle. Would you say that those are ultra-rightist agents?

[Answer] They could be, they could be. In the political play, there are rightists who join the left only to cause this type of provocation. I want to ask you again, whom does terrorism benefit? It does not benefit us because we cannot promote the process of uniting the left through terrorism. We do not get greater support from the people through terrorist acts.

[Question] What would you do to stop terrorism?

[Answer] First, I would reorganize the police which continue to persist in their old habit of repressively enforcing the laws. With the moral authority I achieved by having suffered so many arrests in this country, I would like to say there are also respectable individuals within the police. The problem with most policemen is that they are prejudiced. In the past they were prejudiced against the left. Ten years ago, everything used to be blamed on APRA; today it is our historical privilege to get the blame.

[Question] No one has said that the entire leftist bloc is perpetrating terrorist attacks but that one or several terrorist organizations having ultraleftist ideas...

[Answer] True, but that is not the IU. One ought to make a basic distinction between the IU and that sector which claims to be of the left, which is not within the IU structure, and which does not follow the IU methods.

[Question] Yet the left refuses to condemn terrorist acts; it is always adding a "but..."

[Answer] It is not true: I have time and again condemned terrorism. The problem is that my communiques are not published by the newspapers or the magazines. And we not only issued communiques, we also expressly condemned terrorism in our speeches and at a meeting with the interior minister. The problem is that they want us to appear as conniving in terrorism and they are saying that we are playing with that notorious double-barrel shotgun, which is not true. There is obviously a contradiction between our ideas and those of terrorists.

[Question] Do you harbor the illusion that the left could seize power through peaceful means?

[Answer] I am not a dreamer; I am realistic...

[Question] Let me correct my question. Are you convinced that...?

[Answer] I cannot tell you "here we are going to seize power through this or that way." The current reality makes it advisable to participate in elections and this is why I said--even though some comrades criticized me for this--that we want to indulge in the luxury of winning the 1985 elections.

[Question] Leaving that aside, I take it that you do not dismiss the violent method to seize power; you are simply saying that at this time the use of violence would not be appropriate...

[Answer] Look, I do not intend to cover up anything in that matter. The struggle is fought on both legal and illegal fields, but despite what many believe, violence does not mean terrorism.

[Question] And if the terrorist acts--as many have speculated--lead to a military coup, would this create the conditions conducive for the left to unleash a subversive movement which would take it to power?

[Answer] Oh no! That is naive. That is the result of the mechanical appraisal of political phenomena; it reveals ignorance of history.

[Question] Some leftist leaders have admitted that they are not carrying out solid work at Congress due to lacking technical advisers. Should technical advisers be made available to congressmen; Do you honestly think that the left could rule the country?

[Answer] Let me answer you with another question. Has the right proven to be capable of ruling the country? Although the right has been in power since 1821, this country continues to be enduring hardships. Where is the capacity of the right? There is rampant inflation, crisis.... We of the left are aware of the deficiencies and attempt to correct them. It should not be questioned either that we have good congressmen such as Bernales, Del Prado, Dammert. It is the right which has had control of the government apparatus since the creation of the republic. Only when a leftist government is in power and this disastrous situation persists could it be said that "these are just like the right." A turn to the center could be suddenly made but there has been no experience with a leftist government.

[Question] You are a critic of the economic management, but isn't it demagogical to criticize this government for not being able to solve in a year a decade-old situation?

[Answer] Perfect. While we do not put the entire blame for this economic crisis on this 11-month old government, we do not share its attempt at putting the entire blame on the military government. Here we are touching a subject which makes us appear to be dogmatic, but this is a problem of the capitalist system. There is nothing unusual in it: From an enslaving system we move to feudalism; from feudalism to capitalism and from there it is possible to move to socialism in some places...

[Question] Like in Poland, for instance...

[Answer] Regarding Poland, I would like to say that I trust the Polish people will be able to solve their current problems.

[Question] And if the USSR invades Poland just as it invaded Afghanistan?

[Answer] I am convinced that the USSR will not commit that error, but if it does, you come and see me and I will let you know my point of view.

[Question] Tell me now, would you condemn such an invasion?

[Answer] Because I am an advocate of the principle of nonintervention, I will naturally censure any action that might result in interference in the affairs of other countries.

[Question] You failed to attend the meeting held on 24 June on the occasion of "Peasant Day" despite the fact that you were scheduled to deliver a speech. Did you not attend because Hugo Blanco attended the meeting?

[Answer] No. I did not attend due to ailments which you were able to confirm because they forced me to postpone this interview.

Since I deal even with those who maintain positions which are contrary to mine, I could not possibly refuse to talk to those leftists who disagree with me. It would be an extremely serious error on my part not to attend meetings just to avoid Deputy Blanco because then he would go everywhere and there would be no room for me.

[Question] Don't you think that the IU electoral chances will be endangered if the conciliatory process within APRA succeeds since both groups are after the same electoral group?

[Answer] I was an APRA member and I think that reconciliations of this nature are not significant because they are made among high-ranking leaders. The only reconciliation we seek is the one with the APRA masses, and I am publicly stating this through your magazine. To the APRA masses, I want to ask them to establish ties of solidarity and struggle with the IU masses. In the long run, the reconciliation among APRA leaders will last only until the time comes to put forward a slate for the 1985 election.

[Question] Would you say then that a divided APRA will benefit the left?

[Answer] From a historical standpoint, it will be good for the left to attract the APRA masses. The APRA is collapsing and the task of guiding the masses is shifting to leftist hands. One must not look into the advantages or disadvantages on the basis of electoral process but one should look farther, without falling into the temptation of already feeling himself a candidate. What needs to be done is to strengthen the poor people from rural and urban areas, to organize them.

PRC EMBASSY IN LIMA ATTACKED WITH BOMBS

PY101902 Paris AFP in Spanish 1818 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Lima, 10 Jul (AFP)--This morning unidentified persons threw two powerful bombs at the PRC Embassy, causing property damage, but there were no victims.

One of the bombs was thrown at the main door of the embassy while the other was thrown at a side of the residence, which occupies an area of 20,000 square meters in the residential zone of Javier Prado.

The PRC Embassy has permanent police protection and for this reason the attackers used fast-moving vehicles. The police were put on alert immediately and began the appropriate investigations.

The regular diplomatic note presented in these cases was extended to the Peruvian Foreign Ministry by PRC Charge d'Affaires Shen Yunao, since a new PRC ambassador has not been designated yet.

USSR ENVOY WARNS PARLIAMENTARIANS ABOUT ARMS RACE

PY140320 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2145 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Lima, 11 Jul (TELAM)--The Soviet charge d'affaires in Peru has warned the chairmen of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate about the nuclear arms race of other powers.

Igor Laptev said that the warning has been issued by President Leonid Brezhnev in connection with the recent decision of Western countries to bring their nuclear power to the level of the Soviets who, according to news media reports, have installed hundreds of missiles aimed at Europe over the past few years. Asked about this nuclear power, Laptev said that the military balance between the USSR and the United States has been proven.

In response to a question whether the Soviet Union had concentration camps for cripples, the diplomat said: "This is a falsehood and a lie, not for cripples...."

GOVERNMENT ALLOWS MEETINGS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

PY101744 Montevideo Radio El Espectador in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The government has authorized the police to grant permission for meetings of political parties throughout the country as of today. The interior minister conveyed instructions to that effect to the 19 chiefs of police who met in Montevideo.

Indoor meetings of up to 40 persons will be allowed and the police will grant all guarantees to such gatherings. Gen Yamandu Trinidad told El Espectador that names of persons to attend such meetings will not have to be submitted to the police, neither before nor after. He added that such meetings are necessary in view of the talks being conducted between COMASPO [Political Commission of the Armed Forces] and representatives of political parties.

Leaders of the Blanco and Colorado Parties are working on the replies they are submit to COMASPO next Tuesday when the talks initiated this week will be resumed.

NATIONAL PARTY FACTION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON FUTURE

PY141959 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The Group of 10 has proposed the creation of a Ministry of National Concord to advise the person who will hold the post of president during the transitional period.

Mobile unit 1 reports:

The communique of the prounification National Party commission indicates that, without invoking the formal representation of the party and after listening to the authorized remarks of some of the party's members, it states:

1. It applauds the fact that the armed forces have opened the dialogue with the representatives of public opinion and this dialogue must continue. It also expresses its satisfaction regarding the armed forces' purpose of returning to their specific tasks as soon as possible and of reinstitutionalizing the republic.

2. There is a will to immediately participate in the study of constitutional adjustments regarding the constitutional text that was voted on in 1966 [as heard]. The creation of a special commission that would include representatives from the armed forces and democratic political parties is considered useful. This commission would submit drafts within 180 days. The same procedure would be carried out with the legal statute of the political parties.

3. All types of proscriptions that do not have a legal basis will be resisted. The desire is expressed that the current proscriptions be lifted as extensively as possible.

4. It is believed that a provisional and transitional government would be a constructive measure. This government would prepare the call to elections and it would also ratify constitutional amendments within a reasonable period of time.

5. That the election of the provisional president, whose tenure would last until 1 March 1984, be the exclusive responsibility of the current government without committing the political parties.

6. The presence of political representations in the current Council of State, with their limited responsibility, is not really justified unless they are given legislative and comptroller powers and unless the members of those representations are freely named on the basis of efficiency. If this be the case, then there would be grounds for considering this point.

7. Encouragement will be given to every effort leading to freedom of expression without prior censorship and [words indistinct] laws, but under the sole responsibility of the violators. The freedom of assembly and of action of the political parties and labor unions will be asserted.

8. It is judged to be fundamental that the provisional president maintain an open dialogue with public opinion and that he act with an attitude of national reconciliation toward the highest heirarchies with political representativity. The technical demands will be channelled through the ministries.

That was the content of the communique that is signed by all the members of the Group of 10, with the exception of Notery (Victor Berciliop), who is ill in Paysandu.

It must be mentioned that the members of the Group of 10 of the National Party met here this morning at the headquarters of the Joint Chiefs of Staff with the members of COMASPO [the Political Commission of the Armed Forces].

CENTRAL BANK ISSUES FOREIGN DEBT FIGURES

PY131724 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1940 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Montevideo, 9 Jul (TELAM)--The Central Bank revealed here today that Uruguay's foreign debt amounts to $2,161 million.

Thirty-four percent of that total applies to transactions without deadline dates. Twenty-four percent applies to transactions that fall due after 1986. The rest have due dates equally spaced between 1981 and 1985.

Uruguay's 1981 foreign debt will amount to $290 million, of which $249.9 million stems from the nonmonetary sector and the rest from the monetary sector itself. Next year's foreign debt is predicted at approximately $108.6 million.

The economic leadership believes that the foreign debt is in balance since its deadlines are adequately spaced out and the country will have no difficulty in complying with its contracted commitments.

EGYPT'S BUTRUS GHALI ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

PY132156 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2121 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Montevideo, 13 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Butrus Ghali today arrived in Uruguay, the starting point of his tour through Latin American countries which were recently invited to participate in a peace force to be sent to the Sinai peninsula in 1982.

Butrus Ghali told the journalists, upon arriving in Montevideo, that the first item on his agenda is a meeting with President Aparicio Mendez to whom he will deliver a message from Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

Asked whether the objectives of his visit included asking Uruguay to participate in the peace force which will be stationed on the territory which Israel is currently occupying in the Sinai, after the latter's withdrawal, Butrus Ghali said that he had nothing to say about this issue before his meeting with President Mendez.

In addition to Uruguay, where Butrus Ghali will stay for 3 days, the tour includes Argentina, Colombia, Honduras, Guatemala and Panama.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT ACTION IN CURRENCY ISSUE CRITICIZED

PA150222 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Station editorial]

[Text] The Supreme Court of Justice decision on the unconstitutionality of the currency fluctuation law has caused an impressive number of legal suits. Exporters, importers and even purchasers are preparing a veritable plethora of law suits based on the unconstitutionality decision. Affected sectors say that suits are being prepared so that they can be filed as soon as the decision is handed down.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court of Justice seems to be delaying handing down the decision. The court seems to be waiting for an adequate political solution that will prevent the bankrupcy of the nation and the government.

The law suits that could result from the unconstitutionality decision are caused by the political shortcomings of this government which has not been able to solve the problem promptly. Considering the official and the fluctuating market, an urgent bill should have been immediately implemented on that same day.

According to the law, the situation must be normalized. The fluctuation existing since December must be legalized. We cannot understand why this administration is incapable of doing anything. It is even incapable of taking serious decisions on significant matters, as the Central Bank announced.

In view of the government's charlatanry we urge the Legislative Assembly to ask for the resignations of the economy minister and the Central Bank board of directors. Imports at 8.60 colones are a juridical fact [reference to recent Supreme Court decision that a flexible color-dollar exchange rate is unconstitutional] and neither a mockery nor a legal maneuver. Medicines, fertilizers and agricultural implements should be financed at 8.60, but with a truly imprudent and disrespectful attitude the Central Bank speaks of insignificant matters. There is no reason why we should stand for such mockery and irresponsibility from the executive power.

PRESIDENT CARAZO SPEAKS TO NATION ON CURRENCY DECISION

PA150147 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Speech to the nation by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio over national radio and television network--live]

[Excerpts] Good evening, Costa Ricans: In September 1978, the Costa Rican Central Bank and the government of the republic decided to float one-half of the foreign exchange coming from exports in view of a situation of increasing imports and declining coffee prices.

Since late 1980, the Central Bank and the government have been negotiating an agreement with the IMF. The IMF is an organization made up of Western nations which cooperate with countries that have monetary problems. The IMF helps these countries through temporary difficulties according to certain plans which are prescribed by the IMF and which are followed by the interested countries.

At the end of the Oduber administration, Costa Rica had negotiated an agreement with the IMF. This agreement was ratified by the Legislative Assembly and resulted in an amendment to the law on the currency to which I have been referring and to the basic law governing the Costa Rican Central Bank.

Costa Rica is a poor country. It is among those countries which are having difficulties earning enough revenue from coffee sales to pay off their foreign debts incurred for oil, raw materials, luxury items and for all other imports to meet the needs of free life and trade as we have had.

But we have another problem: In Costa Rica the dollar was worth 8.60 colones. When an exporter sold his coffee, he received 8.57 colones for each dollar he obtained from his coffee. When two conditions very unfavorable to our coffee trade were established during the London conference of September 1980--one, we could not sell all of it, that is, we had to retain a large quota; and two, the prices continued to drop, and despite the efforts of the producing countries prices have reached truly shocking limits--the producers were no longer able to operate without direct aid. This is one of the positive aspects of the fluctuation of the colon. The exporters of coffee, sugarcane, meat or other fresh products--fruits and vegetables that are being sold abroad--as well as the industrial producers who export to very diverse markets around the world, were favored by this situation. They were no longer receiving 8.60 colones per dollar but a larger amount: first 12, then 15, then 18 and even 20 colones. Actually, this larger amount allowed them to pay their expenses in the country. Had this not been the case, a fanega [grain measure] of coffee would have sold for less than 600 colones. Nobody would have been able to endure this.

However, when more colones entered the country for more exports, several markets for our products were opened around the world. Thus Costa Rica became a country with great potential and great export possibilities [words indistinct] of exports, we did not have the problem of other nations: unemployment. Of course, our unemployment rate has increased but never to the levels of other countries in similar conditions, because having greater possibilities to export more, Costa Ricans needed more labor and the companies remained open and operating. The measures adopted by the Central Bank and the government of the republic thus promoted production.

Simultaneously, the government of the republic had been negotiating an agreement with IMF to allow the country to cover short-term obligations and to outline a program of structural changes so that Costa Rica would no longer be a producer of very few products but properly utilize its land produce energy from various sources and promote certain areas which I have repeatedly explained. These negotiations with the IMF were very lengthy. They lasted over 6 months. They finally came to fruition on 17 June when the IMF board of directors approved the letter of intent that Costa Rica had promised. This letter of intent provided for the fluctuation of the currency and the IMF approved it.

In early January, a group of people filed a suit charging that the fluctuation of the currency was unconstitutional. They did so out of personal interests. They claimed that the law approved during the Oduber administration was unconstitutional. The months passed and when the IMF approved our intention to maintain the fluctuation of the currency, the court had not yet issued a ruling. It did not issue a ruling until last week [words indistinct] that the law of the previous administration was unconstitutional thus undermining all that we had done on the basis of this law. In Costa Rica we all know that a Supreme Court ruling of this kind is not debatable. There was nothing else to do.

It is true that we have not yet received written notification of this ruling but we already know the contents of this ruling through press, radio and television commentaries.

On Thursday night--this ruling became known in the afternoon--officials of the government and of the Central Bank met in order to take immediate measures so that production would not stop because I could already imagine how the man who sows sugarcane would feel when he learned that he would receive less than one-third of what he is paid now. I could already imagine how the coffee grower would feel when he learned that the past harvest would be sold at lower prices or that the upcoming harvest will be sold at 650 or 500 colones. I had begun to imagine the direct effects of this ruling, the number of people who would be unemployed, the number of people who would be dismissed because exports would not be possible and because production would not be encouraged. So I imagined the large number of unemployed and the serious social and economic problems that this would bring to Costa Rica.

If there is something serious in a country it is unemployment, and I had already begun to imagine that the next harvest would not be large enough because we all know that when farmers are not paid prices sufficient to stimulate them, they simply do not farm. In the end, the people would have to import from other countries where farmers are paid a fair price that is much higher, thus benefitting not our farmers, but the farmers of the country from which we are importing the food.

I had already begun to imagine all these tragedies and for this reason we acted on Thursday night. We sought solutions and organized work teams which spent all day Friday trying to confirm if we were legally correct in establishing [word indistinct] measures so that nothing would happen: that exporters could continue hiring people, that the next coffee crop could be harvested, that the industrial activity could not be affected. Fortunately, on Friday, we found various alternatives which were analyzed by the Central Bank on Saturday morning and the government council early in the afternoon. Therefore, less than 48 hours after the Supreme Court ruling, we had a reassuring answer for the country.

Late Saturday morning, I met with over 100 exporters of various products; people from different parts of the country; producers of coffee, sugarcane and fruits, and with businessmen. I told them we had found a formula that fortunately solves the problem of national production. Based on the court decision, for every $100 foreign exchange $1 will be exchanged at 8.60 colones and the other $99 will be exchanged at the fluctuating rate; therefore, practically no harm will be done.

There is, however, one problem pending which I must point out to the Costa Rican people. What we promised the Fund will [words indistinct] in view of the court's decision, and since the court's decision deserves our respect and since we must abide by the court's decision, then we must proceed with the understanding that the currency fluctuation cannot be continued because the law approved during the past administration is unconstitutional. Therefore, we adopted measures conforming to other existing legislation which has not been declared unconstitutional so that the exporters may feel at ease and the various workers in the banana, coffee, sugarcane, fruit and other sectors may continue to receive their pay.

We did, however, fail to comply with some of the stipulations we had promised the IMF to fulfill. Therefore, on Saturday we sent a telegram to the IMF asking for an urgent meeting to see if it were possible to make the adjustments so that we could continue with the agreement without having to start all over again with the endless task of negotiating an agreement with the fund. Such renegotiation would result in great loss of time and effort and consequently would seriously harm the country.

For these reasons on Saturday we announced five measures: 1) To continue exchanging dollars in the manner I have already explained. 2) To submit a bill to the Legislative Assembly conforming to the court's decision. 3) To make a careful study leading to a constitutional amendment to provide more flexibility of a monetary nature to the legislation. 4) To inform the IMF of these adjustments. 5) To establish a system of calculation that would not affect fiscal income, because that is one of the most important points to keep in mind since the government's deficit to cover its expenses cannot be further increased.

I exhort the legislators to work on approving basic matters for the benefit of Costa Rica. Last year we lost $50 million in loans, which we badly needed in order to have sufficient capital to satisfy our requirements. This year we have already lost more than $2.5 million. If the deputies fail to take action, we are going to continue losing those badly needed dollars and, at the same time, we are going to lose the roads and other projects that could have been accomplished with that money.

In compliance with the constitution, the court has declared unconstitutional a law approved during the past administration. This decision has created difficulties in the agreement with the IMF, which we must now straighten out.

Meanwhile, the legislative branch has failed to approve the necessary revenues and the (?credits) obtained. Even though interest rates are up to 20 and 23 percent, we had obtained loans at 12 percent and now we have lost them.

If the deputies think that their delaying tactics are harming this government, which has been the target of harmful intentions for so many months, I would like to remind them that this government ends on 8 May 1982, but the country must continue. It will be very difficult for the next administration to mend the holes left by those who are so determined to harm the present regime. I believe that, above all, we must keep in mind the welfare of the Costa Rican people.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN COMMEMORATES REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARIES

PA140433 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Communique issued by General Command of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front on 10 July--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] The Salvadoran people have three reasons for rejoicing on 10 July. It has been 1 and 1/2 years since the proclamation of the first stage of the revolutionary unity, 6 months since the first military offensive of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and 6 months since Radio Venceremos began broadcasting. On 10 January 1980 the whole country received great news, historic news. The Salvadoran political-military organizations had reached an agreement to unite to lead the people in taking power, to lead the people to the full realization of the popular, democratic and anti-imperialist revolution.

The oligarchy and the fascist high command of the army received that news with misgivings, concern, and even fear. However, the people received it with revolutionary enthusiasm, patriotic devotion and faith in victory. The oligarchy and the fascist high command of the army and the few opportunist and traitorous Christian Democrats who were left in the junta ran to Washington to shout and beg Yankee imperialism to send more bullets and rifles to repress the people.

Radio Venceremos is a vital part of the offensive. It is the voice of the people, the indisputable weapon of the revolutionary truth, the communications medium of the political-military vanguard for the great masses. Radio Venceremos is the center of the legitimate, authentic and revolutionary voice of El Salvador. It is also the collective heart which beats beside the heart of every combatant guerrilla and of every clandestine revolutionary fighter in the city, of every revolutionary representative of the international diplomatic struggle, of every honest military man and of every antifascist and anti-interventionist patriot.

The FMLN General Command salutes all members of Radio Venceremos on the anniversary of the first 6 months of uninterrupted life of our beloved broadcasting station.

From somewhere in El Salvador, through our heroic, combative and indestructible Radio Venceremos, the FMLN General Command commemorates these three great dates of the Salvadoran revolution. The FMLN General Command calls on all fighting military chiefs of the FMLN, on all the exemplary fighters of our units, on the clandestine dedicated political cadres in the cities and on the distinguished militants dedicated to work abroad to consolidate revolutionary unity, to increase political cooperation and to extend and expand cooperation among our armed forces.

On the occasion of commemorating 1 and 1/2 years since the proclamation of revolutionary unity, 6 months since the first offensive of the FMLN armed forces and 6 months of fighting broadcasts of Radio Venceremos, the FMLN General Command reaffirms once more before the world its unalterable determination to lead the people to final victory, to preserve the strategic, militant and fighting unity of all the Salvadoran revolutionary forces after the victory.

United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win. El Salvador, 10 July 1981. FMLN General Command.

CCE URGES PROMPT PROMULGATION OF LAW ON PARTIES

PA090427 Paris AFP in Spanish 0041 9 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Jul (AFP)--The Central Electoral Council [CCE] today accused the government junta headed by Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte of "not giving due importance to the electoral process scheduled here for March of the coming year" and urged the priority promulgation of the provisional law on political parties.

"Time flies, the elections are getting close and the junta has not promulgated that law, which is causing serious setbacks to the developments of the CCE," CCE president Jorge Bustamante affirmed today at a news conference.

The provisional law on political parties seeks to facilitate the drafting of an electoral bill by the council and furthermore will permit the political parties to begin preparations for their participation in the 1982 elections, although the general law that regulates the electoral process has not yet been approved.

In a note sent to the government junta, the CCE affirmed that the delay in the promulgation of the provisional law has prevented the lawyers contracted to draft the electoral law from getting on in their work.

According to the calendar drawn up by the CCE, this law should have been promulgated by 25 May, but 2 months have passed and the document continues to be a mere draft, Bustamante remarked.

The official warned that this situation "might generate mistrust among the Salvadoran peoples regarding the process proposed to elect a constituent assembly this coming March."

Asked about the idea that militarymen not vote in the coming elections, the CCE president explained that that had been an opinion of Defense Minister Col Guillermo Garcia, but that it requires a constitutional amendment in order to be carried out.

"The constitution," he noted, "states the obligation and duty of all citizens, both civilian and military, to exercise the right of suffrage."

Bustamante reiterated that the CCE will guarantee a free process where "we will not be manhandled by civilians or by militarymen." He also reported that invitations have been sent to the OAS and the United Nations as well as the International Red Cross, the European Parliament, Amnesty International and other organizations to send delegations not only for the day of the elections, but also in anticipation of them observing the entire process.

"In this manner," he concluded, "we want to show the world our good intentions so that the electoral process will be totally free and so that they realize on the spot that the Salvadoran peoples are the ones who will elect their government leaders."

Duarte Urges All To Take Part

PA120321 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Statement by Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary government junta, to the Salvadoran people on 10 July from the Presidential House in San Salvador--recorded]

[Text] I believe that with this brief ceremony the people will realize, as a member of the Central Electoral Council said, that the government is determined to see that we have free elections in the country in which all Salvadorans participate.

For this reason we are inviting all sectors of the country to form their political parties and consult the Central Electoral Council so they can democratically express their views to the people who can then decide by themselves for whom they are going to vote.

Meanwhile, the revolutionary government junta wishes to remind the Central Electoral Council that it is obligated to help the people, to cooperate in the registration of political parties and to see that elections are truly free and representative. In this manner, the government, the armed forces and the people will comply with their obligation to see these elections, we all hope, take place in March 1982. Thank you.

Junta Issues Provisional Law

PA120309 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Statement by Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, member of the revolutionary government junta, during a ceremony with members of the Central Electoral Council on 10 July at the Presidential House in San Salvador--recorded]

[Text] Salvadoran people, colleagues of the junta and members of the Central Electoral Council: The revolutionary government junta officially delivers to you the Provisional Law on the Registration of Political Parties, in fulfillment of one of the junta's most important objectives: the country's democratization. The law contains regulations that you must implement, while you proceed to draft the permanent electoral bill which the revolutionary government junta will revise and approve and which will also establish the regulations for the March 1982 constituent assembly elections. The Provisional Law has many sections on the political parties which have already been registered and on the formation of new political parties.

Title 3 of the Provisional Law, which refers to registered political parties, says in Article 3 that the legal status of registered political parties is recognized, but before they can start operating they must submit a list of the names of their current directors and new bylaws to the Central Electoral Council. They can submit their original bylaws if they have not drafted new ones.

Title 4 of the Provisional Law, which refers to the registration of new parties, says in Article 4 that 25 eligible citizens who live and reside in the country can form a political party. The founding document of the party will have to be notarized in the presence of the citizens who formed the party. Title 4 does not contain more information on the registration of new parties.

Title 5 of the Provisional Law says in Article 11 that registration petitions will not be accepted if: 1) The name of a state institution, or of a living or deceased natural person, is used; 2) the flag or coat of arms of any country is used as a party emblem; 3) slogans, emblems, initials or colors the same or similar, even if arranged differently, of parties in the process of registration or already registered or of outlawed organizations are used. Article 12 says that new parties must have at least 3,000 members, who must live and reside in the country. All party members will be duly registered in the party's respective registration books.

The Provisional Law also explains the procedure to be followed in this respect. I am going to read some of the things that are prohibited political parties. Title 7 of the Provisional Law refers to prohibitions and says in Article 21 that the political parties are forbidden to use national symbols as propaganda, emblems or signs; Article 22 says that the political parties are prohibited from using any of the state owned or controlled news media, any of the autonomous or semiautonomous institutions which belong to the state, or any religious entity for political propaganda. It also forbids priests or clergymen to make political propaganda by using any form of religious appeal or by exploiting the people's religious beliefs. Article 24 says that no government official, civilian or military authority can take advantage of his position in a partisan campaign.

Title 8 refers to the cancellation of registration and the circumstances under which it will take place.

Title 10 contains the general regulations of the Provisional Law, which for instance in Article 40, establishes that the Central Electoral Council has the power to decide on the validity of documents and activities of political parties which had submitted their registration petition when the former electoral law was in effect. It will be up to the Central Electoral Council to determine if those parties have met the requisites established by the law. The same title establishes in Article 41 that the new law will go into effect 8 days after its publication in the Official Gazette and it will be in effect until the new electoral law is issued.

Issued at the Presidential House in San Salvador on 7 July 1981

[Signed] Jose Napoleon Duarte, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, Interior Minister Jose Ovidio Hernandez Delgado and Justice Minister Mario Antonio Solano

Political Parties Recognized

PA150336 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1857 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Government junta has legally recognized and made public the names of five [as heard] political parties to participate in the 1982 constituent assembly elections and the 1983 presidential elections.

Recently, at a ceremony held at the Presidential House, the members of the ruling Salvadoran junta presented a provisional political party registry law to the members of the Central Elections Council.

At the ceremony the junta recognized the legal existence of the National Conciliation Party (PCN), the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and the Nationalist Democratic Union (UDN).

Several of these parties are part of the leftist Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), such as the MNR, which is social democratic. Its secretary general is Guillermo Manuel Ungo, a leader of that leftist organization.

The same holds true for the UDN, a cover name for the Salvadoran Communist Party, which used to be led by Mario Aguinada Carranza and now works for the FDR.

So far neither the MNR nor the UDN have announced whether they will participate in the elections or withdraw from the FDR.

Possible party candidates for either the 1982 constituent assembly elections or the 1983 presidential election are not yet known.

VENCEREMOS DENIES REPORTS OF PASTORA INTERVIEW

PA141345 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Excerpt] We have decided to pause briefly in this special [anniversary] program: First, to completely reject reports published in some Salvadoran dailies and on the tendentious Radio Nacional about an alleged interview with Sandinist Commander Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, that Radio Venceremos reportedly would broadcast. We completely reject any implication that the dictatorship and U.S. imperialism may want to create in this regard.

VENCEREMOS COMMENTS ON CIA 'MEDDLING' IN AREA

PA140251 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The meddling hand of the interventionist, imperialist U.S. Government has touched practically all the peoples that have fought and are fighting to achieve their final liberation. The CIA has been one of the instruments it has used in this war against peoples.

The lengthy record of the CIA, whose main task is to plot to destroy national liberation movements and to destabilize revolutions, is no mystery to anyone. One after another, former CIA agents have caused scandals with disclosures of that organization's involvement in well-known cases of infiltration, boycotts, bribery, assassinations and all kinds of equally dirty and base acts of espionage.

Proof of this is the book published by Phillip Agee, a former CIA agent, which discloses all these CIA activities. The list of attacks and assassinations in which the CIA has been publicly involved is endless.

At this point who could be unaware that the Alpha 66 movement, made up of Cuban worms acting from Miami in an extensive terrorist network which is spreading throughout Latin America, is financed directly by the CIA?

A short time ago, the New York Times reported that two U.S. citizens killed in a luxury hotel here in January--a case in which members of the oligarchy such as the Sol Mezas are involved--were CIA agents. They were working in our country under the cover of the American Institute for the Development of Free Trade Unions, an institution that has long been under CIA control.

At this time, preparations are underway in Washington for Vernon Walters, former CIA director [as heard], to travel to Honduras on a special mission entrusted to him by Alexander Haig. It was learned in Washington that Walters' trip to Honduras is directly linked to the activities that Somozists are openly pursuing in both the United States and Honduras with the knowledge and consent of the Reagan administration.

U.S. imperialism is visibly declining. It has to resort to increasingly brutal methods to check the liberation movements. This is one of the factors that is helping to tarnish even further the already damaged image of the United States.

BACKGROUND PROVIDED ON LEFTIST ARRESTED IN U.S.

PA111445 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2243 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Norma Fidelia Guevara de Granda, a leftist leader, was arrested in the United States today, the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee [COPREFA] reported today. According to COPREFA, Guevara de Grande is from Morozan Department and became a member of the Nationalist Democratic Union [UDN] in 1977. On 18 July 1978 she was appointed UDN Youth Affairs Secretary. COPREFA says that as a leader of the UDN and of the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES], Guevara de Grande participated in a demonstration in San Salvador organized by the Revolutionary Unity [Unidad Revolucionaria]. It adds that she was also detained by the Panamanian authorities along with other leftists on 4 February 1980.

Three days after her arrest in Panama, from which she escaped, Guevara de Grande was arrested by one of the security forces at a home in one of this capital's residential districts. Subversive propaganda and firearms were also seized . She was turned over to the fifth penal court judge in San Salvador on charges of illegal possession of arms and subversive literature.

COPREFA added that the arrested woman was named by Shafik Jorge Handal, secretary general of the PCES, as the party's permanent representative in Havana, Cuba,

REPORTAGE ON ARMY, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

COPREFA on Guerrillas

PA100355 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2156 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) today announced that the intense gunfire heard last night and early today is part of the psychological warfare of extremist groups.

The COPREFA added that "the subversives fired weapons of various calibers for more than 30 minutes in various points of the capital to frighten the population."

The COPREFA added that "from the gunfire heard, the subversives appearently used G-3 and FAL rifles and grenade launchers. When the armed forces went to the site of the shooting, they did not find anyone dead or wounded."

The shooting was heard near the University of El Salvador, the U.S. Embassy and several garrisons of the security forces.

Meanwhile, an official source said that the guards of the University of El Salvador, which has been under military control for the past year, had been attacked and that there had been a fierce clash.

Regarding the 40 bodies that were found today on the bridge over the Metayate River in the northern department of Chalatenango, the COPREFA said that "the armed forces regret such a horrible crime against peasants."

The COPREFA added that "it condemns such actions since those who carry them out will not achieve their evil objectives of dominating a people through terrorism."

Harassment in San Salvador

PA110435 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Jul 81 pp 2, 26

[Text] The shots heard early yesterday morning in different neighborhoods of San Salvador were interpreted by the armed forces as part of the psychological war that the clandestine organizations are carrying out to try to intimidate the population of this capital.

The Armed Forces Press Committee yesterday reported that the following neighborhoods in this capital, the University of El Salvador, Libertad, La Fosa, the Cardiovascular Institute and the U.S. Embassy, were harassed from 0200 to 0300 by a group of extremists.

Our reporters did not receive any information about casualties among the military combined forces that were sent to these neighborhoods to restore order. Apparently there were no attacks on public buildings nor against the U.S. Embassy, our reporters found out.

In the meantime, the armed forces has reiterated its decision to keep fighting to maintain peace and tranquillity for the civilian population and productive sectors.

U.S. Embassy Area Searched

PA121330 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] Some 10 buildings next to the U.S. Embassy were searched this morning and early afternoon, people in the neighborhood reported.

In the past 15 days, the U.S. Embassy has been the target of two terrorist attacks. The Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, reported that the latest attack was carried out early Thursday morning. Apparently, the terrorists had occupied an unfinished and abandoned building, which 20 years ago was to have been a cardiovascular hospital. The building is on 29th East Street, a little over 100 meters from the Bloom Hospital, which has about six or eight floors and which is also unfinished.

The reason for yesterday's search, it was disclosed, was to try to locate some heavy weapons, such as bazookas, which the extremists might have hidden.

The armed forces searches in this sector alarmed the people in the neighborhood, but afterwards everyone cooperated by allowing the soldiers to search their homes.

Some photographers had their cameras taken away by the guards protecting the U.S. Embassy until they could be properly identified. Afterwards they got their cameras and an apology.

Nothing was mentioned about the results of the search. However, it is expected that COPREFA will issue some information.

Leader of '72 Coup, Wife Slain

PA110403 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0047 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Retired Col Benjamin Mejia and his wife, Leonor Argueta, were shot to death today on the highway leading from the capital to San Pedro Perulapan.

According to inhabitants of the area, the colonel was riding in a vehicle with his wife toward San Salvador when hooded persons riddled them with bullets.

Benjamin Mejia, 63, was one of the main protagonists in the abortive coup on 25 May 1972, which attempted to unseat the then Salvadoran President Fidel Sanchez Hernandez. Jose Napoleon Duarte, current president of the Salvadoran Government junta, was also implicated in that abortive coup.

Military sources consulted by ACAN-EFE claimed to have no knowledge about the killing of Colonel Mejia.

Peasant Massacre in North

PA122050 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Jul 81 p 4

[Excerpts] "The Armed Forces deplore and strongly condemn the massacre of a number of peasants committed by a group of terrorists in several places in Chalatenango, north of San Salvador," armed forces spokesmen said yesterday.

The slaying of the peasants occurred on Wednesday and Thursday. Regarding this, the Armed Forces' Press Committee said that several bodies were found in Arracao village, Chilamate canton, Nueva Concepcion, in Chalatenango. Most of them were men and women between 22 and 26 years of age. One of them, however, was about 40 and another was 50. All of them looked like peasants.

It has been learned that according to the investigations conducted by the Armed Forces, most of those killed were members of both the military patrols of the Armed Forces Territorial Service [Servicio Territorial] and the civilian defense patrols of their communities.

Anastasio Aquino Front Report

PA141240 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jul 81

[War bulletin issued by Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front--read by announcer]

[Text] To the Salvadoran people and the peoples of the world. Summary of activities:

1 Jul 1981: today at 0000, militia forces sabotaged four tractors owned by the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation [ISTA] at a camp located 1/2 km west of El Piayon in San Vicente.

2 July 1981: At 0730 a harassment attack was made on enemy positions in Paso Chico on Chichontepec Volcano. The enemy suffered one casualty. Another harassment attack was launched on Colima plantation on Chichontepec Volcano. The enemy suffered three casualties.

3 July 1981: The militia and the fighting masses built a barricade on the road from Zacatecoluca to Tecoluca. Three utility poles were also sabotaged.

4 July 1981: A harassment ambush was laid on the road from Zacatecoluca to Tecoluca. The enemy suffered 12 casualties, including dead and wounded. We suffered no casualties. At 0200 on the same day the militia and the fighting masses built a barricade on the road from San Vicente to Tecoluca, near La Quebrada canton. A Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN] member was killed.

5 July 1981: At 1045 an attack was launched to harass the southwestern sector of San Vicente. Our companeros managed to take eight positions; the enemy fled before our advance. The operation, which ended at 2400 was carried out by two platoons of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. The enemy suffered two casualties. We only had one man slightly wounded. Power transformers at La Galera on the Pan American Highway were also sabotaged at 0100 near Cuscatlan Bridge. The eastern sector was left in darkness. At 1700 an ambush was laid on the road from San Vicente to Tecoluca at kilometer 75. The enemy suffered three dead and many wounded. We suffered no casualties.

6 July 1981: Enemy positions in (Tehuacan) and Chichontepec Volcano were harassed at 1100. The enemy suffered one dead and two wounded. We suffered no casualties. On the same day, near Dos Quebradas canton, on the road from San Vicente to Tecoluca, a [word indistinct] 1981 machine was sabotaged. An army patrol was ambushed at 0520 at km 73 on the Pan American Highway. The number of enemy casualties could not be determined. We had no casualties. At 1800 a harassment attack was launched on the Colima plantation which is in the hands of the enemy on Chichontepec Volcano. No casualties were reported on either side.

8 July 1981: A harassment attack was launched on the Colima ranch. The number of casualties inflicted on the enemy is not known.

Operation Ends in 'Success'

PA150337 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2202 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 13 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The military operation in towns of Cabanas and Cuscatlan Departments against guerrilla groups which maintained camps in this area north of San Salvador, ended last night with "success for the armed forces," military sources said today.

According to the sources, the operation began last Tuesday, 7 July, in the towns of Tejutepeque, Cinquera, Villa Dolores and Villa Victoria and in other locations northeast of Chalatenango. The military dismantled four leftist camps in which arms, different classes of explosives, medicines and large amounts of food supplies were found.

The military sources did not list the number of victims in the fighting between the army and the guerrillas and pointed out that military patrols are still in the area to prevent the return of the rebels.

La Zorra Occupied Temporarily

PA150312 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1732 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--A group of guerrillas took control of the town of La Zorra in Zacatecoluca, 67 km from San Salvador, for several hours and killed 10 civil defense guards, said the police today.

The report added that the guerrillas arrived in the town before dawn Monday, pulled the guards out of their homes and killed them on the spot.

It added that in Chalatenango, 75 km north of San Salvador, a rural justice of the peace of San Francisco Lempa was murdered.

Another five persons, identified by the police as guerrillas, were killed in different parts of the country in confrontations with the security forces. The report did not give details of these deaths.

The political violence which has rocked this country for the last 18 months has left at least 22,000 persons dead according to information supplied by the Human Rights Office and the Legal Aid Office of El Salvador.

ARCHBISHOP RIVERA Y DAMAS CONDEMNS MURDERS

PA132213 Paris AFP in Spanish 1823 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jul (AFP)--Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of the San Salvador diocese, in his traditional Sunday homily condemned the 131 "repressive" murders and praised the work done by the Maryknoll priests in El Salvador.

With respect to the murders, Rivera y Damas said "I must continue to deplore the painful situation in which we are living, and as a pastor, I heartily share the pain of so many people who are suffering in our country."

The priest affirmed that 'in 5 days, 131 repressive murders victims have been reported in different parts of the country, some of whom were union members. In 27 cases witnesses have said that the victims had been taken away from their homes after the curfew by heavily armed men" and had then been killed.

Monsignor Rivera also mentioned "76 cases of unidentified murdered individuals, most of whose bodies had signs of having been tortured."

He added that "we also have to regret two massacres; 28 peasants on the shores of the Metayate River, Chalatenango Department, north of San Salvador, and 8 youths executed at the Matilapa Farm, some 30 km from the capital, as well as 28 cases of unidentified persons who were killed after having been arrested at their homes."

"I also want to condemn the treacherous murder of Col Benjamin Mejia and his wife," affirmed Rivera. "The fact that there is a war does not diminish the seriousness of this type of crimes," he said.

Regarding the bodies of 28 peasants found on the shores of the Metayate River, the Salvadoran Armed Forces affirmed that they were members of the "territorial service," a civilian branch of the Armed Forces and thus blamed the leftist opposition for those crimes. This report was today rejected by Monsignor Rivera y Damas.

In another part of his homily, the bishop affirmed that "in view of the repetitious and unjust criticisms against the priests, specifically against the Maryknoll priests," he was expressing [word indistinct] appreciation for the work they did in El Salvador.

In conclusion he called on those who have businessman Teofilo Siman and orthopedist Dyman Funes prisoners to let them go free.

He also pleaded for the release of 17 persons who were arrested by the public security forces during this month of July.

PRIEST DENIES LINKS TO 28 FEBRUARY PEOPLE'S LEAGUES

PA082230 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 8 Jul 81 PP 2, 20

[Excerpts] Father Francisco Antonio Pocasangre, parish priest of Panchimalco, yesterday visited this newspaper to clarify "false and compromising accusations" against him by an individual named Mario Ortiz Benitez, whom he says he does not even know.

According to Father Pocasangre, that individual has said that "the parish priest of Panchimalco with the last name of Pocasangre cooperates with him" and that "the action of the priest is mainly to recruit young people for the 28 February People's Leagues."

In a signed statement that Father Pocasangre left at this newspaper, he stated: "I maintain that this charge is false and denigrating. All the Catholic and alert people of Panchimalco who have known my religious work for the past 10 years are my witnesses. My work is that of preaching the Gospel in line with the Catholic Church's position which prohibits priests from participating in partisan politics."

The priest said that no official has bothered him since everyone who knows him is aware that he is a priest who is faithful to his ministry and is dedicated exclusively to his religious work.

GUATEMALA

LUCAS GARCIA ON CAMPAIGN AGAINST GUERRILLAS

PA141900 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Report on statement by President Romeo Lucas Garcia; date and place not given]

[Text] [begin Lucas Garcia recording] [broadcast in progress]...and we finished and they repeat it again, and the more we fight the guerrillas, the people are becoming increasingly aware that what the guerrillas want is power. They promise a better life and all that, but you can see that there are no barefoot peasants here. They all have boots. There are those who don't see a practical or technical solution in giving clothes to the people [words indistinct].

You know that there is violence in all countries and all countries have their ways of solving their problems. We do too. We have had 21 years of guerrillas and we have the experience. The government gains more backing every day. Amnesty International does not see this. It believes that here...[sentence not finished] It does not hear--and if it hears, it plays dumb--that in the towns the people who don't want communism get together to demonstrate and to say that they are on the side of the government and the army so that communism does not enter the country. [end recording]

The president admitted that the guerrillas have sophisticated weapons.

[Begin recording] We can't say here that they are as modern or more modern. All those arms are known by NATO. There are different weapons in different countries. Sometimes there is a caliber [word indistinct]. But, I could not say that their arms are more modern. What happens is that we have not been able to buy sophisticated arms like they have. [end recording]

President Lucas said that the Soviet Union has always seen Guatemala as a strategic area for an attack on the United States. Cuba and Nicaragua have been used to serve this plan, the president said.

[Begin recording] They have been studying for years how to install their bases to attack the United States. That is the objective, because the United States is the only power that can stop their Marxism. So, first they worked in Europe, then took advantage of the island of Cuba and succeeded. But that was not enough for them. They always tried to get close to Central America [as heard; presumably the Caribbean] which they see as the Mediterranean of America, and they secured their objective.

Nicaragua had a government that was passed around within a family, Somozism. That family governed for 34 years. Had Somoza been somewhat intelligent, he would have promoted free elections and left behind a democratic person. Then, we would not have the problems we have, but now the hand of Russia--by means of Cuba--is in the Central American countries. [end recording]

President Lucas said that he is completely neutral regarding the forthcoming elections.

[Begin recording] The Constitution says that the army is apolitical. Military men cannot select their candidates. It is the political parties who elect a candidate and they are free to select a civilian or a military man. For a military man to be able to participate in politics, he must ask to be discharged and retire. He must have nothing to do with the army. Military men, as you say, must have nothing to do with the elections. [end recording]

PR DISSIDENT ALEJOS DECRIES ALLIANCE WITH MLN

PA150429 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Roberto Alejos of the Blue and White Faction, dissident of the Revolutionary Party [PR], said that he was quite surprised to see the way in which the PR joined the National Liberation Movement [MLN] in the congressional elections. The PR had held a meeting and had agreed not to form alliances with any rightist party.

Alejos said that his faction, faithful to the postulates of the party, did not vote for the MLN candidates.

He noted that PR Secretary General Jorge Garcia Granados should explain the reason why he broke this commitment and entered a pact with the MLN.

Garcia Granados is ignoring other groups to justify his defeat, Alejos said in referring to the PR secretary general's statements noting that he did not trust the Blue and White Faction and that for this reason they were not allowed to participate in the elections.

Alejos said that the PR secretary general was making childish statements to justify [words indistinct] because after all the PR was the loser.

Alejos said that while the [words indistinct] held three posts in the congressional leadership, the pact with the MLN caused the PR to lose a post. Therefore, the PR lost its influence by yielding to the MLN.

40 SOLDIERS KILLED IN CLASH WITH REBEL FORCES

PA140435 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Guatemala City--Some 40 soldiers were reportedly killed in a violent clash with leftist guerrillas over the weekend in the jungle area of northern Guatemala, according to unconfirmed press reports.

HONDURAN MINISTER REASSERTS RIGHT TO IMPOSE TAX

PA092120 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Honduran Finance Minister Valentin Mendoza arrived in Guatemala today with a delegation of Honduran businessmen to review the effects of the 10-percent tax on goods entering Honduras.

The Honduran minister said there is no reason why his country should lift the tax imposed on all imports:

[Begin Mendoza recording] (?I find) no reason. All countries in Central America have adopted their own measures, haven't they? Each country has taken steps to defend its interests and solve its problems. Honduras has in no way challenged the measures that have been adopted by Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador or Guatemala, because we feel that each one of those countries is entirely free and independent to adopt the steps it thinks fit to protect its national economy. [end recording]

HONDURAS

NICARAGUA TO RETURN TWO ALLEGED SPIES THIS WEEK

PA080005 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1405 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Nicaraguan Ambassador Guillermo Suarez Rivas yesterday told Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, the Honduran foreign secretary, that his government has decided to turn over two Hondurans charged with espionage to our country. The Sandinist authorities sentenced Cornelio Rosales Solorzano and Francisco Chavez Sauceda to 5 years in prison after they were captured in Nicaragua, allegedly seeking information for the counterrevolutionary groups that reside in Honduras.

According to the prisoners' relatives, Rosales Solorzano and Chevez Sauceda couldn't have carried out espionage activities because they are illiterate and have always been farmers. Rosales Solorzano's father, who visited Colonel Elvir Sierra to ask help in getting his son back, said that the two prisoners had never been in the army and did not know how to use weapons. He also said that they had never been in Nicaragua, but were arrested in Honduran territory.

The compatriots may be turned over to our authorities this week, although the Nicaraguan diplomat did not say anything specific about it.

FUL SPECIFIES WHICH TWO LEADERS HAVE AUTHORITY

PA081656 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Communique issued by the United Liberal Front, FUL, Board of Directors on 1 July in Tegucigalpa]

[Text] The FUL Board of Directors which was elected at a general meeting on 30 June 1981, informs the Honduran people and especially FUL members and sympathizers that:

1. As of this date, all communiques, statements and official documents issued on behalf of the FUL will have to be signed by Enrique Ortez Colindres, FUL general coordinator, and by Francisco Dario Lobo, FUL secretary general. Documents which do not have their signatures are spurious and worthless.

2. Our main objective at this moment, which is based on the will of all our supporters throughout the country, is to have our movement registered at the central executive committee, so that it can participate with all its resources in the consolidation of the Liberal Party of Honduras and win the general elections on 29 November 1981.

Tegucigalpa 1 July 1981

[Signed] Francisco Dario Lobo, FUL secretary general

NICARAGUA

COMMANDER PASTORA DISCHARGED FROM SANDINIST ARMY

PA150426 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] According to an announcement by the Defense Ministry, as of today, Tuesday, 14 July 1981, Companero Eden Pastora Gomez has been discharged from the Sandinist army. Pastora held the grade of brigade commander, and the posts of deputy minister of defense and national chief of the Sandinist Peoples' Militias.

Last week, our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, announced that Companero Eden Pastora had resigned his posts and responsibilities in the Sandinist Popular Revolution to join the guerrilla struggle of another country. Today, Companero Pastora is no longer a member of the Sandinist People's Army.

CONJECTURE ON COMMANDERS' RESIGNATIONS CRITICIZED

PA110341 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Commentary: "Internal and external counterrevolutionary diversionists are perversely speculating on the decisions made by Commanders Pastora and Valdivia"

[Text] When we learned the pleasant but sad news of the personal decision made by Brigade Commander Companero Eden Pastora and Guerrilla Commander Companero Jose Valdivia, as Sandinist revolutionaries, we were immediately able to understand the magnitude of the internationalist spirit which motivated them.

But we also thought about the effects of such a far reaching decision. Above all, and with ample reason, the poisonous sting of the international counterrevolution came to our minds, as well as the filthy drivel of the Creole worms who are standing by to confuse and disorient the development of our popular Sandinist revolution in all its spheres.

We can't ignore the real possibility that the decision of our dear Companeros Pastora and Valdivia to fire the revolutionary gunpowder of their rifles at the oppressors wherever in the world they may be, could have been manipulated by the sworn enemies of our revolutionary process; by the enemies of all the peoples of the world.

This real possibility became a reality sooner than we had expected. Only a few hours had gone by and already the antipopular forces and their antifatherland henchmen had begun their perverse speculation and ill-intended manipulation through an offensive of news reports from the transnationals of imperialist misinformation and the resonant boxes of the neo-Somozist counterrevolution in the interior of the country.

In guessing the motives that led Companeros Eden and Jose to their decision to fulfill another duty demanded by their consciences, the enemies of our revolutionary process frequently reach the most contradictory positions. While some intentionally insinuate the possibility of a Sandinist interventionist plot, others claim that their decision is the result of deep ideological differences with the leaders of our revolution and, of course, a protest against the presence of Cubans and Russians in our country. This is only a sample of the perverse anti-Sandinist offensive.

Fortunately the letter of Commander Pastora to the Nicaraguan people--to my people whom I love dearly--to use his own words, is the most conclusive denial of such diversionist maneuvers by the reactionaries. The fact that it was a most personal decision, as stated in Companero Eden's letter, is also confirmed by the communique issued by our vanguard's national leadership when it announced that it will make every possible effort to dissuade them. Companero Eden further reaffirms this when he writes: I am going to fulfill the other duty my conscience is imposing on me.

There cannot be any deep differences with a revolution--the most beautiful of all the revolutions of the world--which is thus exonerated from responsibility and from which Commander Pastora departs physically, but happy and satisfied to know that he has done his duty, as stated in his letter.

The enemies of our revolution go as far as to try to view their decision as a sign of division within the great Sandinist family; when, in fact, the letter of Commander Pastora is evidence of his confidence in the leaders of this process, noting that he is only driven by the desire to fight injustice wherever in the world it may exist.

Today, more than ever, the Sandinist unity is monolithically firm around our historic vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front and its national leadership; and that unity is strengthened and expanded by the Sandinist determination of the organized masses and through the complete identification of the vanguard with the people.

Of course, the domestic and foreign reactionaries fervently hope for the division of Sandinism to give them the opportunity to return Nicaragua to a past from which there is no return ticket. Unfortunately for the extreme right, the opinion of those who kindle the fire of division is one thing, but what the people of Sandino have already decided under the monolithic leadership of its undisputable vanguard the FSLN is another.

EPS DENIES ACAN REPORT ON CLASH WITH HONDURANS

PA140441 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Cesar Cortez Tellez report from the Information Department of the Defense Ministry--live]

[Text] We contacted Capt Roberto Sanchez of the Information Department regarding an ACAN-EFE dispatch datelined in Tegucigalpa referring to armed clashes between the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and the Honduran Army. This report has been completely denied and the dispatch itself shows that it is not true.

However, we will talk with Capt Roberto Sanchez regarding this and he will tell us about this and about the dismantling of a gang of counterrevolutionaries in which some were killed and others captured.

Here is Captain Sanchez discussing this:

[Begin recording] To begin with we completely deny this report. We will reply to this with the dispatch itself. This ACAN-EFE report is based on the Honduran newspaper LA PRENSA. If we take a close look at this dispatch we can see that it is not quoting an official source. It doesn't even say if the army gave the information. It even says that it was impossible to locate Col Daniel Bali Castillo, commander of the 11th Infantry Battalion, so nobody supplied this information.

This dispatch says that [words indistinct] peasants but then it also notes that this has not been confirmed. Therefore, this shows the seriousness of this information. The report says that there were several wounded on the Honduran side but [words indistinct]. This is an example of how the reactionary newspapers and the information transnationals handle the news on Nicaragua. We are not surprised by this because every time we are going to celebrate a holiday such at 19 July, we are the object of these kinds of campaigns. The same thing happened last year. So we are not surprised by this. You can see how false this dispatch is just by reading it.

[Question] We would like you to give us more information about the activities that our militias are carrying out against the counterrevolutionary gangs.

[Sanchez] [Words indistinct] I could only say that yesterday, Sunday, the EPS entered into combat with counterrevolutionaries at 22 km south of [name indistinct] in Nueva Segovia Department. [Words indistinct] but we can only say that it was controlled. [Words indistinct] we hope that in a few hours we will be able to control this gang. [Words indistinct].

[Question] Where did this happened again?

[Sanchez] [Name indistinct], Nueva Segovia Department. [end recording]

Clash in Murra Area

PA141455 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] A new counterrevolutionary band has been smashed. Two of its members died and two were captured during a clash with Sandinist army patrols 22 km south of Murra. The Defense Ministry communique reporting the clash with the band and its complete dismantling is brief. It does not give the names of the dead or the prisoners but does indicate that the clash took place Sunday.

The band had reportedly committed several crimes against the peasants in the area of Murra, in north Matagalpa Department, the land where the Irias [not further identified] were born.

RESERVE BATTALION 50-83 LEAVES FOR NORTHERN AREA

PA120128 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] Matagalpa--High morale and a fighting disposition prevails in the companeros members of reserve Battalion 50-83 who left a few days ago to undergo training somewhere in the northern area. This battalion is made up primarily of peasants and agricultural workers.

A battalion spokesman told BARRICADA that everything is ready for the demobilization that will be carried out early this month. Meanwhile, regular military training and physical exercises are being carried out.

BATTALION 82-21 CALLED, 2 MORE REPORTED

PA111855 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Excerpt] All the companeros who are members of Battalion 82-21 are urged to meet at battalion headquarters at 1400 tomorrow, Saturday.

Meanwhile, Battalion 30-62 returned from somewhere in Nicaragua today. This battalion, organized by the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement, left on 28 June. It was named after the 20th anniversary of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The Sandinist Youth will mobilize another battalion on 15 July, which will be named the 19 July Battalion as part of the activities to celebrate the second anniversary of the revolution.

SUMU INDIAN ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS REVOLUTION

PA131905 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] Counterrevolutionary Steadman Fagoth has threatened, through the "15 September" Somozist Radio Station, to exterminate the board of the National Association of Sumu Communities [Asociacion National de Communidades Sumu--ANCS] because they identify with the principles of the Sandinist revolution.

The charge was made yesterday afternoon by members of the national board of the Sumu Association, which introduced its official representative, Murphy Almendarez, to Guerrilla Commander William Ramierz, Atlantic Coast minister.

Companera Aurelia Paterson, who is in charge of the organization's finances, said that "we are not afraid of Fagoth. He represents nothing to our people." She explained that the Indians who left for Honduras with Fagoth were led into following him by deception, suggestion or emotion. "I repeat, they are the minority and we are the majority," she said.

"Many want to return because they have realized that Fagoth has deceived them. He says he is going to exterminate us. Our answer is: We are not afraid of him and will be waiting for him," paterson said.

Ernesto Almendarez, head of the Sumu Association's board, said for his part that the Sumus "will not cower at Fagoth's statements. We are not afraid of him. We are prepared to continue struggling and Fagoth will not stop us, because we follow the principles of the revolution."

Murphy Almendarez, who represents the 15,000 Sumu Indians at the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Institute, said that "Fagoth has not won the respect of the Sumus and represents nothing to us. One has to win the right to be a leader in our organization and that is what we are doing in order to represent the 32 Sumu communities."

He added that Fagoth's resentment against the Sumu Indians stems from the fact that "we wholeheartedly support the revolution and MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity]," which he betrayed.

On the same subject, Ernesto Almendarez said that Fagoth warned him to obtain a passport because "something is going to happen here in 1981. One has to be ready to leave the country."

The leaders told newsmen about their plans and objectives, some of which are: to become better acquainted with the Sandinist process; to name national boards aligned with the revolution; and to make known the problems and needs of the 32 Sumu communities.

The Sumus also outlined their demands. Outstanding among them are: the acquisition of three outboard motors; medicines and medical care; and nine scholarships for nine Sumu youths to attend primary and secondary school in Managua.

EFFORTS MADE FOR RETURN OF BOAT FROM EL SALVADOR

PA100438 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government is continuing its efforts to obtain the return of the fishing boat Carlos Tinoco that was seized with all its crew 4 days ago by the Salvadoran Coast Guard while it was in Nicaraguan territorial waters. The efforts are being carried out by the charge d'affaires in San Salvador.

U.S. AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE, REPLACEMENT DISCUSSED

PA111755 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 2 Jul 81 p 2

[Raul Orozco article: "Pezzullo's Replacement Will Be a 'Tough' Guy..."]

[Text] The departure of U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo--according to his own statement he will be transferred to the University of Georgia as a "resident diplomat"--and the replacement that this departure implies, have a political meaning for Nicaragua in particular and Central America in general.

To begin with, we must say that one of the most powerful nations on earth--the United States--doesn't change its ambassador just like that while he is carrying out duties in a country experiencing a revolution opposed to that imperialist nation.

Whether it is accepted or not, the interventionist diplomatic relations which the United States is still carrying out in our country are important, and Ambassador Pezzullo, who arrived in Nicaragua in 1979, knew the various political and economic groups that support or oppose the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Therefore, his removal as ambassador must be for other causes which are hidden, but not inextricable.

To further discuss this, one can note that whoever replaces Pezzullo, although he may carry in his memory all the reports and advice of the outgoing ambassador, will never have the experience of living through 2 of the most important years of the revolution--and experience which Pezzullo is taking with him. For this reason, the new appointment implies that new functions which Pezzullo did not have or could not carry out, have been implemented.

Then, we must ask: What are the qualities that the new ambassador will have to possess taking into consideration the present status of U.S. relations with the other Central American countries--characterized by support for despotic governments, the constant supply of weapons and military supplies and the political need to prevent, if possible, these peoples from winning their liberty and expelling the Americans out of their area of influence?

At a moment when relations with the countries of the area are barely balanced, can it be considered that an ambassador who knows this terrain would be changed just because "it isn't bad to change ambassadors once in a while?"

Aside from his trite remarks, his obviously capitalistic views and his opinions--in which historic amnesia is confused with naivete or cynicism--we cannot accept that this change was made "just because..." For this reason, we believe that this replacement brings us to a corollary: the hardening--even more than they already are--of our revolution's relations with the United States. We think that the new ambassador, for example, could be an expert in military matters, deeply sharing the reactionary policy of Reagan and Haig, and therefore a dangerous diplomat for our people and Central America as a whole.

We cannot forget that Pezzullo said: Latin America is always our home, our hemisphere...." clearly revealing that the evil Monroe Doctrine is still in effect in his mind. We cannot forget that the foreign policy of the United States is more aggressive than before and that Pezzullo himself has attested to this: "The trend nowadays is to maintain a firmer position in what we see as a period of Soviet aggression." This trend started with the campaign orchestrated about the alleged Soviet tanks and it will continue who knows how, although we can guess.

Therefore, to speak of the new ambassador that the United States will appoint in Nicaragua is not too risky. We must get ourselves ready for a "tough" guy.

U.S. TRAINING OF ANTIGOVERNMENT CUBANS SCORED

FL141547 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1324 GMT 14 Jul 1981

[Text] The existence in the United States of military camps of Cuban terrorist elements, on the islands located in Biscayne Bay, Florida and in New Jersey, was confirmed by the daily the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. The report asserts the existence of no less than 15 paramilitary camps and training centers with modern weapons, war material and proving grounds at their disposal.

In an article titled "Objective: Cuba," the special correspondent of that U.S. newspaper asserted that officials of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigations have observed the military training of Cuban counterrevolutionaries. Both U.S. and foreign media sources have indicated that the Reagan administration, while unleashing a campaign against so-called international terrorism, encourages the terrorists' activities against Cuba, Nicaragua and other nations.

New York Mayor Edward Koch has presented certificates to members of the terrorist organizations Omega 77 and Alpha 66, which were formed by Cuban counterrevolutionaries who have been trained by the U.S. CIA, a U.S. daily has reported. Other sources have announced that Alpha 66 has carried out numerous terrorist acts, including the murders of persons who sympathized with the Cuban Government. Added to those activities, a planned attempt on the life of Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, as well as terrorist actions against our country, have been recently uncovered, U.S. media sources report.

Roberto del Busto, a terrorist element of Alpha 66, has assured U.S. media sources that the five counterrevolutionaries recently arrested in Cuba were members of his organization.

FAILURE OF U.S. AIMS AT NASSAU MEETING CITED

FL131250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] The U.S. policy of threats and blackmail in the Caribbean and Washington's intention of eradicating every trace of the aims to obtain social justice and progress among the peoples received a hard blow during the regional meeting held at Nassau, Bahamas this weekend when Mexico, Canada and Venezuela refused to approve the terms of a so-called U.S. plan for Caribbean basin development.

During the weekend the foreign ministers of the four countries had a meeting in Nassau, but the Mexican, Canadian and Venezuelan ministers underscored that the economic aid plan should be extended to all nations of the region without any discrimination. Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Jorge Castaneda said in a talk with newsmen that the communique issued at the end of the meeting contains the three conditions proposed by President Jose Lopez Portillo. They say that no aid proposal may be linked to military objectives, that the plan must not be used as an anticommunist platform, and that no nation should be excluded.

According to observers, the United States not only intended to exclude Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua from the plan; but it also wished to include military aid to terrorist and anti-democratic governments of the region as part of the plan. This effort ended in failure, despite triumphant announcements released in Washington by Secretary of State Alexander Haig on his return from Nassau.

TEACHERS BEGIN RETURNING FROM NICARAGUA

FL132052 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1932 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] The fifth group of teachers belonging to the Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino internationalist contingent arrived in Havana today by air.

They were received by Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education. The group made up of 123 teachers is coming back from the Nicaraguan communities of Rama, Esteli, Chontales-La Libertad, Chontales-Santo Tomas, Chontales-(Tuigalpa), Matagalpa and San Ramon.

The newly-arrived teachers gave a very happy and enthusiastic response to Fernandez, who asked them how they felt. Those who still have another year to go expressed their willingness to complete their internationalist mission. On his part, Fernandez expressed satisfaction because the teachers had exalted the internationalist spirit of our people.

Another group of teachers is to arrive from Nicaragua in the next few hours, bringing the number of teachers scheduled to arrive today to 293. The brigades that taught in Matagalpa-Dario, Matagalpa-Sebaco, Boaco-Camoapa, Boaco-San Jose and Boaco-Teustepe will arrive tomorrow. Of the teachers arriving today from Nicaragua, 115 are from Havana, 77 from Santiago de Cuba, 38 from Pinar del Rio and the rest from the remainder of the provinces.

The teachers who worked in Boaco-(Teusepe), Leon-Telica, Managua-San Rafael, Leon, Leon-(Jicacaral) and Carazo will return on Wednesday. Those working in Carazo [as heard], Masaya, Granada, Chinandega-El Viejo, Chinandega-Chichigalpa and San Rafael-Managua will return on Thursday.

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR DENOUNCES REACTIONARIES

PA130340 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan people are celebrating the second anniversary of their revolution at a delicate international juncture, one in which the enemies of peoples are trying to take the world to the brink of war. However, we have confidence in the maturity of the social forces that support the history and the future of humanity. This statement was made to this station by Marcos Antonio Valle, Nicaraguan ambassador to Cuba.

The Nicaraguan diplomatic denounced the activities of the most reactionary sectors, which are trying to instigate action by a traitorous minority to prevent the advance of the Sandinist revolution, the second anniversary of which all Nicaraguan people are joyously awaiting.

FOREIGN MINISTER GREETS KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN

BK110913 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] On 1 July Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister of the republic of Cuba, sent a greetings message to Comrade Hun Sen on the occasion of his reappointment as foreign minister of the PRK.

The message says:

Please allow me to present my warmest greetings on the occasion of your reappointment as foreign minister of the PRK. We are confident that the relations between our two parties, governments and peoples will advance in the common struggle for peace and socialism. May you enjoy the best of health and score more and greater successes in fulfilling your noble duties.

BRIEFS

GDR-CUBA SHIPPING LINE--Democratic Germany and Cuba's shipping companies have opened a new line between the two countries. The agreement calls for at least two ships from each country to make the trip monthly. Cuba will send an additional ship every 30 days to the port of Rostock. The agreement was reached in January at the sixth session of the Democratic German [word indistinct] Transport Committee. [Text] [Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0700 GMT 10 Jul 81 FL]

ANTIGUA-BARBUDA

GOVERNMENT TO TIGHTEN SECURITY UPON INDEPENDENCE

FL150044 Bridgetown CANA in English 0022 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, 14 Jul (CANA)--The Vere Bird administration here is taking steps to tighten up Antigua's and Barbuda's security when the twin-island British associated state becomes independent later this year. This was disclosed by Premier Bird in a broadcast over radio and television while summing up the outcome of his recent visit to the United States.

The premier, who had talks with officials of the Reagan administration and Antiguans living in Washington, said that steps are being taken to prevent a repetition of Grenada's experience in 1979--the year of the revolution that toppled Prime Minister Eric Gairy--and Dominica's confrontation with mercenaries earlier this year. Mr Bird, however, did not give details of the measures to be taken.

The premier also had discussion with officials of the World Bank and the Organization of American States (OAS). The two institutions will assist the Antigua Government in financing some major projects to be developed by the Antigua Labor Party (ALP) government. Mr Bird said that these will include the building of schools and a medical college.

BARBADOS

BRIEFS

CONSUL-GENERAL IN TORONTO--Bridgetown, Barbados, 7 Jul (CANA)--The Barbados Government is soon to set up a consulate-general in Toronto, Canada, where there is a large Barbadian community, the NATION newspaper reported today. Former Barbados Labor Party senator and current chairman of the Barbados Board of Tourism, Mr Randolph Field, is the man tipped to be the island's first consul-general in Toronto. In its manifesto for the 18 June general election, the ruling Barbados Labor Party had pledged to establish a consulate-general in that Canadian city. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1659 GMT 7 Jul 81 FL]

GRENADA

BISHOP WARNS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY, CIA ELEMENTS

FL131650 Bridgetown CANA in English 2106 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 12 Jul (CANA)--Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has accused the local correspondents for foreign news agencies of trying to smear the image of this socialist Caribbean state. His charge came in a speech yesterday in which he announced the arrest of four persons accused of counterrevolutionary activity in collusion with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI), ASSOCIATED PRESS (AP)--Both American companies--AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE (AFP) of Paris and the Barbados-based CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA) were all mentioned by Mr Bishop in his address at the launching of a media workers' association.

Said Bishop: "...On a daily basis our people have to put up with the fact that every single day reports leave our country, being sent out by those who represent the CANA, the UPI, the AP and the AFP, people who have long since abandoned all regard for truth and facts."

Bishop, who came to power in an armed revolution 2 years ago, said the Grenada correspondents of these wire services now see their roles and their jobs as being to purvey lies and inaccuracies and distortions on a daily basis, all aimed with the intention to smear the image of "our free and fighting people and the revolutionary process that we are building."

The prime minister said the arrests of the four, two attorneys Lloyd Noel, Tillman Thomas, small businessman Leslie Pierre and Stanley Roberts, a trade unionist, should be taken as a lesson that no one in Grenada will be allowed to work with the CIA. "Those who like the CIA," he said, "there are several planes leaving Barbados for America every day, go and catch one of those planes and go off to the United States."

Bishop said that anyone who wished to stay in Grenada, even if they did not support the revolution, if they did their job normally, they would be welcome. If, however, they became involved in counterrevolution, they would be exposed, isolated and ruthlessly crushed. Announcing the detentions yesterday, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said the arrest of the four should be a lesson to "those elements who are unprepared to understand that there is a price to be paid if you are involved in counterrevolution."

"We sincerely hope, comrades", he said, "that others who are now engaged in plotting and planning and organizing to overthrow will learn the lesson this morning. We hope they will understand, yet again, that when there is a threat to this revolution, the people and the revolution will stop at nothing to make sure that the revolution does not fall."

Three of those arrested, Noel, Thomas and Pierre, are shareholders in the company which published the Grenadian VOICE newspaper banned by the government 3 weeks ago. Bishop declared that the VOICE was an instrument of the CIA.

PRIME MINISTER TALKS OF U.S. DESTABILIZATION

FL140105 Bridgetown CANA in English 2145 GMT 13 Jul 81

[By Alister Hughes]

[Excerpts] St Georges, Grenada, 13 Jul (CANA)--Grenada's People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) has adopted what will probably be regarded as an unorthodox approach to the question of development problems of small island-states, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said today. Delivering the feature address at the opening ceremony of a 3-day conference on this subject, Bishop said he and the PRG feel, nonetheless, this approach is valid and correct.

"It aims not at looking, once again, at the numerous structural problems which small countries like ours face," he said, "but at trying to look underneath that to see what are the underlying realities, what are the real reasons for the difficulties that small developing Third World (very often nonaligned) countries have to face."

Bishop said the real problem is not the question of smallness per se, but of "imperialism"; that, on a day-to-day basis, he said, developing countries come up against an international system that has been organized to ensure the continuing exploitation and domination of the economies and peoples of developing countries. This is not a new problem, Bishop said, and he traced the "history of exploitation" of countries like Grenada.

The prime minister said it is fair to conclude that the ruling class in the United States, big monopolies and the governments they buy and sell every day, has always sought and continues to seek to seize everybody's land, exploit everybody's wealth and rule everybody's country.

Bishop said the triumph of socialism, the success of the decolonization process and the success of the national liberation struggles, have created a dramatic change in the world's balance of forces, and this, in turn, forced a change in the methods of the imperialists.

This has forced the imperialists to move more and more from direct overt action, from the landing of Marines, he said, to covert action, to the development of different techniques of destabilization.

In recent months, he said, Grenada has felt the full brunt of these techniques of destabilization. The United States has embarked, he said, on a campaign of economic strangulation against Grenada and he spoke of alleged U.S. efforts to deprive Grenada of funding from the European Economic Community, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Caribbean Development Bank.

Bishop said Grenada has suffered also from U.S. propaganda which, he said, is aimed also at psychologically preparing the people of the United States for the eventual invasion of our country. We certainly believe very strongly, he said, that economic warfare is increasingly being developed as a substitute for the direct landing of troops and, therefore, is as bad as the landing of troops.

Bishop said the world must condemn propaganda destabilization as being against international law because this destabilization is part of a wider tactic which included economic aggression, violence, terrorism, and is usually helping to lay the psychological basis for invasion.

The prime minister said that, while he and the PRG looked forward with great anticipation to the technical results of the conference, nonetheless, he issued a caveat (warning) from the beginning. If all this conference were to achieve was to produce, yet again, more documentation of a technical character that showed the structural difficulties that small countries like ours face, he said, the conference will not have achieved enough. For the conference to be truly successful, he said, if it is to show a way forward, it must show that the underlying and substantial problem is not the fact of smallness per se, but the fact of imperialism.

The conference, jointly sponsored by the PRG and the OAS, was originally to be addressed by Bernard Coard, minister of finance and planning. Due to his indisposition, Bishop substituted for him.

NEW JEWEL MOVEMENT ANSWERS U.S. CONGRESSMAN NELSON

FL101700 Bridgetown CANA in English 1632 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Excerpts] St Georges, Grenada, 10 Jul (CANA)--Grenada's ruling party the New Jewel Movement (NJM) today rejected American Congressman Bill Nelson's call for the government here to hold long-overdue general elections. The congressman made the call this week during a tour of the Caribbean that excluded Grenada. He supported the tough stand the Reagan administration has taken against the tiny spice-exporting island, saying that Americans did not want Washington to spend their money bolstering a communist regime.

"...The claim that the U.S. people want to see elections in Grenada is at best wild and baseless and at worst absurd and arrogant," the NJM said. It added: "What matters here is not what the American people think. The Grenadian revolution (which brought the NJM to power in 1979) and its revolutionary people will determine their own future."

The NJM accused Nelson of "a blatant and unprovoked interference in Grenada's internal affairs." It said the congressman seemed more interested in "doing a hatchet job" on Grenada and the revolution than in the social, economic and military problems facing the Caribbean and Latin America. "...This man is nothing but a southern white racist who is running around in a fanatical witch-hunting campaign to bomb and burn 'communists' at the stake," the party said.

It reminded the U.S. Government that elections had not been held immediately after the American revolution. "It is more than absurd and hypocritical for Nelson to talk of no relations with Grenada because of elections, when his country has excellent relations with fascist Haiti, Chile, South Korea, South Africa...that never hold any kind of elections at all and daily murder and brutalize their people," the NJM reported.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS EXTRADITION OF CYRUS, HERRY

FL111452 Bridgetown CANA in English 1438 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Excerpts] St Georges, Grenada, 11 Jul (CANA)--The Grenada Government today said it had written to Caribbean governments seeking the extradition of Grenada-born U.S. university Professor Stanley Cyrus and Mr James Herry, a friend of Dr Cyrus, to answer charges of conspiracy to commit acts of terrorism.

Said the government statement today: "The Government of Grenada considers that in the interest of reginal peace and security, and in keeping with the spirit of regional cooperation to which all CARICOM states undoubtedly aspire, member governments of the Caribbean Community and friendly governments in the region, including those with responsibility for certain Caribbean territories, should not allow their respective territories to be used as a base from which Cyrus and Herry could broadcast public statements, and publish newspapers and pamphlets counseling the overthrow of the Government of Grenada and inciting the Grenadian people to violence."

The statement recalled that Cyrus, said to be now a naturalized U.S. citizen and Herry were jailed in 1979 for a year and released just after the 1980 first anniversary of the coup that brought the Maurice Bishop government to power in March 1979. It added that five men and two women have so far been charged in connection with the murder of five of the eight persons killed and said warrants have been issued for the arrest of Cyrus and Herry on a charge of conspiracy to commit acts of terrorism in Grenada.

"The People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada accordingly solicits the cooperation of the Government of Antigua in apprehending Stanley Cyrus and James Herry with a view to bringing them to justice in Grenada," it added.

CUBAN PHYSICIANS END 2-YEAR TERM OF SERVICE

FL071620 Bridgetown CANA in English 1554 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 7 Jul (CANA)--Cuban doctors and dentists working in Grenada have attended more than 80,000 patients during their 2-year local assignment, the Cuban Embassy here said today. It said that the medical specialists who ended their term of service in Grenada at the end of June were presented with a certificate from the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) in recognition of their work.

The embassy also said that discussions have started between the Governments of Cuba and Grenada under a cooperation agreement signed between the two countries. Cuba is also assisting Grenada in the construction of an international airport at Point Salines, as well as in the areas of fisheries and communications.

MONSERRAT

WARNING AGAINST TRAVEL TO DENGUE-INFESTED ISLANDS

FL141400 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Yesterday health officials in Montserrat advised against travel to at least five Caribbean countries. The chief medical officer at Plymouth said that because of an outbreak of dengue fever in the region, travel should be restricted to Cuba, Dominica, Santo Domingo, Martinique and Saint Bartholomew [as heard]. Dengue fever has claimed at least 58 lives in Cuba alone.

SURINAME

FOREIGN MINISTER CANCELS VISIT TO GEORGETOWN

FL102205 Bridgetown CANA in English 2153 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 10 Jul (CANA)--Suriname's Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp today cancelled a visit to neighboring Guyana just hours before his intended departure, and called home Suriname's Georgetown-based ambassador for consultations. The ambassador, Mr Otmar Pocorni, will be flying to Paramaribo tomorrow, the minister told a hurriedly-summoned press conference.

Mr Naarendorp was going to Georgetown following talks here last week with his Guyanese counterpart, Mr Rashleigh Jackson. They were supposed to sign an agreement clearing the way for this country to proceed with a huge hydroelectric project in an area called Kabalebo in western Suriname, which will be using the water from the Corentyne border river. Suriname has approached the World Bank, which is reported ready to sanction the project, providing the Guyana Government signs its concurrence.

The Corentyne River divides the two South American republics, and has long been a source of contention with Suriname claiming absolute ownership and Guyana pegging its concession to Suriname's recognition of Guyana's right to a disputed triangle of land in the Hinterland.

After Mr Jackson left here last week, it was reported that the talks were cordial and friendly. But it is now clear that some problems had surfaced, for Mr Jackson found that he could not initial the agreement, as intended. The agreement relates to the Kabalebo power scheme and a joint ecological study which would have been funded by the World Bank.

The foreign minister told the press that the two countries had committed themselves to that course of action when the then prime ministers--Forbes Burnham and Henk Arron--met in Barbados. Mr Burnham has since become Guyana's president, and Mr Arron fell from power in an army coup in February 1980.

Mr Naarendorp said today that it was Guyana which had changed its position and now appeared to be objecting to the use of the waters of the Corentyne River by Suriname. He said that following disclosure of the changed position by Guyana, Suriname had tried unsuccessfully to persuade Guyana to hold to the 1979 accord. He stressed that that was why his visit to Georgetown was being cancelled at the last minute. Mr Naarendorp said, however, that Suriname was willing to continue discussions on the matter, once such did not compromise this country's interests.

One reporter asked whether Suriname's seizure of five Guyanese trawlers for allegedly fishing in its waters had anything to do with today's development. Mr Naarendorp said it had not. The vessels, registered in the neighboring country, were held by the Suriname Army's marine wing. One is said to be owned by the Guyana Government and four by an American company operating in Georgetown.

Suriname's response to Guyana, he said, was that as the Corentyne River belonged to this country, it did not have to ask Guyana's permission to use the water for the planned power scheme.